THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9517. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Action of the Rebel Senate on the Emancipation Proclamation.

FIERCE DENUNCIATION OF THE ACT

The Proclamation Declared an Outrage on the Rules of Civilized Warfare.

Proposition to Murder Every Northern Man Found in Arms on Southern Soil.

WHAT THE REBEL PRESS SAY.

Desire of Rebel Legislators to Raise the Black Flag.

IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY

McClellan's Army on the South Side of the Potomac and Advancing.

A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.

Beauregard in Command of the Department of Georgia and South Carolina,

&c., &c., &c.

We have received files of Richmond papers of the 30th ult. and 1st inst.

The Richmond *Whig* says that the entire rebel losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed five thousand, and that the losses in the engagements in Maryland range between five and seven thousand.

General Winder publishes a list of about a hundred negroes confined in the military prisons in Richmond, of whom twenty are from the free States. Annexed are the names of the twenty:—

J. A. Emery, Salem, Mass.; E. Boyce, Maryland; E. R. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. Washington, Baltimore; Andrew Williams, New York; Isaac Webster, Washington, D. C.; Jos. James, Henrico county, Va.; L. McCoy, New York city; Jim Johnson, Connecticut; R. B. Wilson, Ohio; Wm. Jos. Parkeboy, New York; Wm. H. Richards, Baltimore, Md.; Chas. Montgomery, District of Columbia; Reed Harrison, Prince William county, Virginia; Thos. Jackson, New York State; Jas. Barns, Pennsylvania; Alex. Johnson, New York; Abram Spencer, Strasburg, Va.; Charley ——, Prince William county, Va.; Samuel Hill, Washington; Thomas Goards, White Hall, N. Y.; Geo. Jordan, Philadelphia; David Jones, New Jersey; John Henry, Alexandria; Jim Green, Rhode Island; John Clarke, Washington; Thos. Mitchell, Ohio; Green Jones, Ohio; John Williams, Alexandria, Va.; Andrew Jackson, Pennsylvania; Aug. D. Protley, Philadelphia; Jim Johnson, Connecticut; Harrison Reed, Prince William; Joseph Bush, New York; Oliver Pleasants, Charles City county; Chas. Montgomery, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Richards, Baltimore, Md.; Samuel Hill, Washington, D.C.; Thos. Jackson, New York.

Hon. John Bell has returned to his home in Tennessee, that region being, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, free from Yankees just now.

MR. LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

Threat of Retaliation and Debate Thereon in the Rebel Senate.

In the rebel Senate, on the 29th of September, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:—

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Engagement at Mount Washington.

The Union Forces Drawn Up in Line of Battle.

A Great Battle Presumed to Be in Progress.

Threatened Destruction of Lexington and Frankfort by the Rebels,

&c., &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 3, 1862.

Advices from Mount Washington of this afternoon, state that on the approach of General Crittenden's division, a large rebel force retreated one and a half miles from there. Crittenden's force was then drawn up in line of battle, and an Ohio battery was being placed in position.

Simultaneously General Rousseau's command commenced surrounding the enemy.

Soon after volleys of musketry were fired, and it is presumed a general engagement took place.

Refugees from the interior of Kentucky are returning homeward in the rear of our army.

The van of Gen. Buell's wagon train, consisting of 1,800 wagons, has just reached Louisville, the rear resting on Salt river, twenty-two miles distant and coming up rapidly.

The reports of the burning of bridges over the Kentucky river, near Frankfort, are false, although it is thought they will be destroyed as our forces approach them.

The rebels threaten to burn Lexington and Frankfort if compelled to evacuate those places.

General Bragg has issued a proclamation, threatening an immediate and vigorous enforcement of the confederate Conscription act in all parts of Kentucky under control of the rebels.

The Southern telegraph line has been opened, and is working to Bowling Green this evening.

The cars of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad proceeded a few miles beyond Lagrange to-day. No rebels were seen. It is supposed the cars will commence running regularly next Monday.

Mr. Markland, agent of the Post Office Department, has arrived with two wagon loads of mails from Nashville, up to the 10th ult.

The order enforced for the past two weeks against the sale of liquor has been rescinded, and business has resumed its accustomed channels.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

What Seems to be the Intention of the Rebels in Regard to the Invasion and Occupation of Western Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, October 1.]

The news from all quarters for a day or two past seems to indicate that the rebels have designs of a very serious nature upon Western Virginia. Our despatches this morning go to confirm reports that have been prevalent for some time. There is no doubt that Western Virginia is the point to which rebel eyes and thoughts have been directed for some weeks past. Not long ago Gov. Letcher issued a proclamation directed to the "loyal" people (as he calls rebels) of Western Virginia, and especially Northwestern Virginia. We have seen, also, that he recom- [illegible]

NEWS FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Review of the Army of the Potomac by the President and General McClellan.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington Off Cape Race.

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH OPINIONS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

French Protest Against the Capture of the Ship La Manche at New Orleans.

Garibaldi Coming to the United States to Fight Against the Rebels.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 3, 1862.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 24th, via Queenstown 25th ult., was boarded off Cape Race at ten o'clock this morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The City of Washington has ninety cabin and two hundred and twenty steerage passengers. She has experienced westerly gales on the passage.

The United States corvette St. Louis remained at Lisbon, and would probably continue there all winter.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 25th ult.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The steamer Alabama, which was returning to Liverpool when the Europa sailed, proved not to be the "290."

The London *Daily News* reverts to the proposed exodus of negroes as a wild scheme. It says, "the sooner the government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity and its reputation."

The London *Times* thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the government at Washington.

The London *Morning Post* thinks this strange, and that an unlooked for *coup d'etat* may possibly terminate the war. It says:—"A man of ordinary firmness may establish out of the ruins of the Union a new republic, and thinks that even if Jeff. Davis assumes the Presidency of the United States the North would accept him in order to preserve unity."

It was stated that the decision of the federal government that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband require permits to enter the ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inadmissible.

France has energetically protested against the capture of the ship La Manche at New Orleans.

The substitute for cotton which attracted so much attention is the fibres of the marine plant known as Boriera Marina, or common grass wrack.

The Manchester Cotton Supply Association, at its annual meeting, took a hopeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the Indian government.

The impeachment of Sir Charles Wood was called for.

Rioting at Belfast had been serious, but there was no loss of life.

France.

Business in the French cotton manufacturing districts has not been so dull since the Revolution of 1848.

The Bourse had been higher, but reacted. Rentes, 69f. 10c.

Prussia.

The ministerial crisis in Prussia continued, but was approaching a termination.

Italy.

THE CONDITION OF GARIBALDI—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ITALIAN PATRIOT AND OUR CONSUL AT VIENNA—GARIBALDI COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Died.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, October 3, 1862.

American Shipmasters' Association.

Miscellaneous.

Spoken, &c.

Foreign Ports.

American Ports.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept 30—Arr schr Globe, Van Buren, NYork. Sld schrs D P, Matthews, and D Gifford, Gifford, Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH, Sept 1?—Arr schrs Oceiana M, Jones, New York; 24th, Snow Drift, Snow, do.

PROVIDENCE, Oct 2—Arr steamer Osprey, Kenney, New York. Cld schrs Osceola, Johnson, Philadelphia; W L Tilley (Br), McFee, do; Young Teazer, Norton, NYork; Belle (Br), Whipple, do. Sld schrs Reindeer, Norton, Philadelphia; Hurd, Snow, New York.

Arr in Dutch Island harbor 1st inst, schr Sarah Helen, Sherman, Bangor for Alexandria; Del Norte, Dinsmore, NYork for Kennebunk.

SALEM, Sept 30—Arr schrs Belle, Bolger, NYork; Oct 1, J P Bent, Reynolds, Cherryfield for NYork. Returned 1st, schr Belper. Cld 30th schr Leocadia, Small, New York via Gloucester.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

The money market continues active; but the supply of money is increasing, and 4 is more nearly the rate for call loans than 5. Mercantile paper, which is extremely scarce, sells readily at 4 a 5 for prime short paper, and 6 a 7 for 4 to 6 months. Certificates of indebtedness continue to sell at ½ discount. Demand notes are stationary at about 3 per cent less than gold.

There was no material change in the gold or exchange markets to-day. Gold opened at 122¾, sold up to ⅞, and at ¾ in the afternoon, closing at 122⅝ bid. Exchange ruled at 135 a ¾ for bankers' bills, some leading houses being unwilling to sell under 136. The importations of dry goods for the week amount to $1,548,274, against $547,947 same week last year, and $1,667,619 same week in 1860. It is now well understood that we are going to import foreign dry goods as liberally as ever, notwithstanding the increase of duties. This will be very good news to the French, who have suffered far more from the decline in our consumption of silks and other French goods than from the falling off in the supply of cotton.

There is not the least abatement in the speculative furor which prevails in Wall street. A large number—probably nearly all the heavy houses—sold out their stocks at prices considerably below those now ruling. But the public has come in, taken them off their hands, and bids fair to carry them much higher still. The certainty that Congress will be compelled to authorize a further issue of legal tender notes, in order to defray the expenses of the war, and the advance in gold, suffice to satisfy speculators that we are going to see prices very much more inflated than they have yet been. The especial favorites to-day were Erie old, which, after opening at 51⅞ this morning, sold at 54¾ between the boards, and at 56 in the afternoon; Toledo, which opened at 70, rose to 71¼, and closed 72 bid; Rock Island, which opened at 80⅝, sold at 81¾ between the boards, and closed at 82 bid, and Illinois Central, which advanced ¾ per cent in the morning and 1¾ in the afternoon, with very large transactions indeed. The cancelled scrip advanced ten per cent. Deducting the premium on gold from the price of these stocks, they are still 30 a 40 per cent below the prices at which they sold in 1856, when the roads were worth considerably less than they are now and there was no suspension of specie payments. In other stocks there was no material change at the first board. United States stocks were unchanged. Illinois Central bonds rose 1 per cent, and so did Michigan Southerns. Between the boards the market was very active, and even rampant on some securities—especially Erie old, Rock Island, Toledo and Missouris. At the second board the market was rampant. Erie old rose to 56, Illinois Central to 81⅝, Central to 105, and other descriptions to corresponding prices. At the close the following were the quotations:—

U S 6's, reg. '81	104¼ a 104½		Harlem pref.	48 a 49	
U S 6's, cou. '81	104½ a 104⅝		Reading	76⅝ a 76¾	
U S 5's, cou. '74	92¾ a 93¼		Michigan Cen.	86½ a 86¾	
Tr n 7 3-10 p.c.	105¾ a 105¼		Mich So & N Ia	40½ a 40¾	
U S 6's, 1 yr c.	99½ a 99¾		Mi S & N Ia gua	78 a 78	
U S dem'd n.	119½ a 119¾		Panama	144 a 145	
Tennessee 6's.	55 a 56		Illinois Central	81½ a 81⅝	
Virginia 6's.	60 a —		Clev & Pitts.	35 a 35¼	
N Carolina 6's.	67½ a —		Galena & Chi.	84 a 84½	
Missouri 6's.	54½ a 55		Clev & Toledo	72 a 72½	
Amer'n gold	122½ a 122⅝		Chi & Rk Isl'd.	82 a 82⅛	
Pacific Mail	123½ a 124		Chi, Bur & Q RR	101 a 102	
N Y Central	105 a 105		Mil & Pr du Ch	36½ a 37	
Erie	55½ a 55¾		N Y Cen 7's, '76	113 a —	
Erie pref	85 a 85		Erie 3d m b.	107½ a 108	
Hudson River	68½ a 68¾		MichCenS's, 1m	112½ a 113	
Harlem	22½ a 22¾		Ill Cen bds, 7's	103½ a 103¾	

At the outer board (Henriques presiding) there was an unusually large attendance and great excitement. There were sales of Central at 105, of Erie at 55⅝, of Erie preferred at 85¼, Hudson, 68⅞, of Harlem (2,500 shares) at 23⅞, of Michigan Central at 76¾, Southern old at 41¼, of guaranteed at 78⅛, of Illinois Central at 81⅝. The market left off with every indication of continued buoyancy. Missouri bonds sold after the board at 55.

The only first mortgage railway bonds in our market which are still selling at a low price are the Missouri State sixes. These bonds, though they are on the face of them ordinary State bonds, and as such have shared the discredit into which all border State property and securities have fallen, are in effect first mortgage bonds on railways which have cost to build them considerably more than the whole amount of the bonds issued. During the past year the ravages of war have deprived these roads of their usual income, and have compelled the State to default upon her debt. But there is a fair prospect that next year peace and quiet will be restored to Missouri, the railroads will resume their work, and these bonds will not only regain the position they once held in public esteem, but, by the probable extirpation of slavery from Missouri, will take rank with the bonds of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The expectation of the Legislature of Missouri, in issuing and limiting the amount of these bonds, was that the railways would pay them off and relieve the State from all liabilities therefor. This expectation was not realized, in consequence of the war. Late advices from St. Louis encourage the belief that the rebel marauders who have so long cursed the State are being expelled for the last time, and that peaceful agriculture is at length in a fair way of being resumed. It is this state of facts, coupled with the extremely low price of Missouris, in comparison with other securities of corresponding value, which has led to the active traffic and the advance in the bonds which will be found recorded elsewhere.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$3,387,457 77
—For customs	116,000 00
Payments	4,313,223 12
Balance	11,904,350 70

The insurance companies of Hartford, Connecticut, have agreed to assume the war tax of one per cent recently levied by Congress on all premiums received, and also the tax of three per cent upon all dividends made by insurance companies. There was also a tax of twenty-five cents made upon all policies and every renewal of a policy issued, and this the companies of Hartford have agreed shall be paid by the parties insured.

All the fall dividends of the Boston banks are net to the stockholders for the amount declared, each bank paying the tax of three per cent to the government in addition.

Collector Barney has issued the following important notice:—

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, October 1, 1862.

For the benefit of all concerned the undersigned would call the attention of merchants and importers to the 17th section of the Tariff act of 14th July, 1862, by which it will be seen that from and after the first day of November next no invoice of dutiable goods can be admitted to entry unless accompanied by a consul's certificate of authenticity from the place of shipment.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Annexed are the rates of discount in the principal cities of the continent of Europe:—

	Bank rate. Per cent.	Op. market. Per cent.
Paris	3½	3⅛
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3
Frankfort	3	2
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Turin	5	4
Brussels	3	2½
Hamburg	—	3
St. Petersburg	5½	6½

The following are the ordinary charges for paper of various dates at London, England:—

Thirty to sixty days	2 to —	per cent.
Three months	2 to 2½	per cent.
Four months	2½ to —	per cent.
Six months, bank bills	3 to —	per cent.
Six months, trade bills	3½ to —	per cent.

The following are the rates of interest allowed on deposits:—

Joint stock banks	1	per cent.
Discount houses at call	1	per cent.
Do., with seven days' notice	1¼	per cent.

Barings say in their circular on American securities:—

The business has been limited and prices are nominal. United States 6's, 69 a 70; 5's, 66 a 68. Pennsylvania 5's, 67 a 69; bonds, 68 a 70. Tennessee 6's, 43 a 45. Virginia 6's, 45 a 47; sterling 5's, 42 a 45; Maryland 5's, 69 a 71. Massachusetts 5's, 88 a 92. Boston city 4½ per cents, 80. In railroad bonds:—Illinois Central 7's are quoted at 74 a 76; shares, 48 a 50 discount. Michigan Central 8's, 82 a 84. New York Central 6's, 80 a 82. New York and Erie 7's, third mortgage, 76 a 78. Pennsylvania Central 6's, 80 a 82. Canada 5's, 91.

Satterthwaite says:—

The market in London for American securities has been very unsettled since our last. Quotations are decidedly lower, and in many cases purely nominal; the chiefly adverse cause has been the large and sudden advance in exchange at New York; hence buyers hesitate to operate, and they are not likely to act at all freely until the course of exchange can be more clearly estimated. At the close there is more steadiness in Erie and Illinois shares, the former closing buyers at 29½, and the latter at 50½ discount.

The earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad for August were:—

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$12,523	18,750
Freight	11,757	17,257
Other sources	3,463	2,616
Total	$27,740	38,623
Increase in 1862 (39 per cent)		10,874

The business of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the last six months is reported as follows:—

May	$60,718	August	$79,653
June	64,900	September	99,600
July	72,000	October, estimated	105,000
Total			$490,231

Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862.

$5000 US 6's, '81, cou	104¼	125 shs Erie RR		51½
15000 do	104⅜	50	do	51⅝
16000 do	104	400	do	52
12000 US 5's, '74, cou.	92½	300 Erie RR pref		84
2900 Tr 7 3-10 p c n's	105	20	do	84¼
20000 do	105⅛	400	do	84½
[illegible]				

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

RESTAURANTS.

FURNITURE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MATRIMONIAL.

Real Estate Sales.

FINANCIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New York Post Office

Saturday, October 4, 1862.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abell F A
Adams Jennie
Adams Cath
Adams Mrs Wm P
Adams Mary J B
Agnew Rose Ann
Akman Mrs, Monroe st
Albertson Mary
Allan E
Allen Clara
Allen Julia
Anderson H R
Archer Amelia
Atwater Harriet P
Armstrong Julia
Arthur Mary
Austin Cornelia

B

Baily Mrs
Banikel Isabella
Bancroft E W
Barlow Mrs G
Baird Mary
Bass Mrs Ann
Benson Mrs, Washington st
Berk Mrs, Grand st
Benson E
Bethel Sarah J
Becker Helen S
Borron A
Borman R
Bruembark Susan'h
Bogue Widow
Bowen Marg't
Boehs F

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL TAX.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth wards in the city of New York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt, I have been appointed assessor for said district.

I have arranged said district into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:—

DIVISION No. 1—Theodore A. Coles, 165 Broad, corner of Water street, second floor, to have charge of all that portion of the First ward, included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery place, State street, Pearl street, Old slip, branch of Old slip, south of Franklin Market, and the water lines of the East and North rivers.

DIVISION No. 2—Patrick Henry Baker, 18 William street. To have charge of all that portion of the First ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Bowling Green, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Beaver street, Pearl street and State street.

DIVISION No. 3—Frederick G. Ritter, 55 West street, corner of Rector. To have charge of all that portion of the First ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rector street, Broadway, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery place and the North river water line.

DIVISION No. 4—George W. Smith, 46 Exchange place, room No. 6. To have charge of all that portion of the First ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall street, Pearl street, Beaver street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, and Broadway.

DIVISION No. 5—Theodore Ritter, 111 Broadway. To have charge of all that portion of the First ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty street, Broadway, Rector street and North river water line.

DIVISION No. 6—Isaac E. Smith, No. 12 Wall street. To have charge of all that portion of the First ward, included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty street, Maiden lane, Pearl street, Wall street and Broadway.

DIVISION No. 7—James R. Warner, 135 Wall street. To have charge of all that portion of the First ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden lane, East river water line, and centre lines of Old slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl street.

DIVISION No. 8—George R. Hill, 82 and 84 Nassau street, room No. 6, to have charge of all that portion of the Second ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman street, William street, Liberty street, Broadway and Park row.

DIVISION No. 9—Townsend W. Burtis, 62 Fulton street, to have charge of all that portion of the Second ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman street, Pearl street, Maiden lane, Liberty street and William street.

DIVISION No. 10—James M. Burtis, 185 Water street, to have charge of all that portion of the Second ward, included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman street, East river water line, and the centre lines of Maiden lane and Pearl street.

DIVISION No. 11—William Dymock, 96 Cliff street, to have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Frankfort street, Pearl street, Beekman street and Park row.

DIVISION No. 12—Wm. Henry Wallace, No. 2 New Chambers street, to have charge of all that portion of the Fourth ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl street and Chatham street.

DIVISION No. 13—J. I. Gascoigne, 308 Pearl street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt street, East river water line, and centre lines of Beekman street, Pearl street and Oak street.

DIVISION No. 14—Asa O. Alexander, 15 Oliver street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine street, Oak street, Pearl street, Chatham street, Bowery and Division street.

DIVISION No. 15—James A. Messinger, 151 South street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine street, East river water line, and the centre lines of Roosevelt street and Oak street.

DIVISION No. 16—R. Kerr, 130 Broadway. To have [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. $7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII.............................No. 274

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Merry Wives of Windsor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—John Bull.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Peg Woffington—Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Outlaw of the Adriatic—Sixteen in the Bud—Wallace—Jumbo Jum.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Fast Women of the Modern Time—Modern Goods—Robert Macaire.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Wizard Satyr—Ballet, Promenade Concert and Equestrianism.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Commodore Nutt, Fish, &c., at all hours. Cattle-Lass—Young America, at 3 P. M. Claude Marcel, at 7½ evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c.—The Black Brigade.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—The Mischievous Monkey. Afternoon and Evening.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Gottschalk's Concert.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Let Her Go.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.—Exhibition of Tirrell's California.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

New York, Saturday, October 4, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The President, accompanied by General McClellan, had a grand review of the Army of the Upper Potomac yesterday. His reception and that of General McClellan was intensely enthusiastic. The President commenced with General Burnside's corps, and proceeded to those of Generals Porter, Reynolds and Franklin, and the division of General Richardson, taking in the whole ground from the mouth of Antietam creek to Bakersville. He will return to Washington this morning.

The position of our army remains the same as at last accounts. No forward movements have been made. The rebels are said by some refugees to be transporting all the negroes into Richmond, and impressing the white population and sending them towards Winchester.

Rumors of a general engagement going on in the vicinity of Louisville were current there yesterday, as heavy firing was heard near Mount Washington, where Crittenden's army had drawn up in line of battle, while General Rousseau commenced to surround the enemy. General Bragg has issued a proclamation threatening to enforce the conscription act in all parts of Kentucky under rebel control. The rebels also threaten to burn the towns of Frankfort and Lexington if they are compelled to evacuate those places. The van of General Buell's wagon train of one thousand eight hundred wagons has just reached Louisville. It extends twenty-two miles, the rear resting on Salt river.

We have received Richmond papers of the 30th ult. and of the 1st inst., which put us in possession of interesting Southern news. The news from Lee's army is to the effect that General McClellan's army had arrived to the south side of the Potomac, and was advancing in force to meet Lee. The latter had taken a strong position and was awaiting the attack. The news of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has fallen like a firebrand into rebeldom. In the rebel Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted a joint resolution on the proclamation, and said, it was "a gross outrage on the rights of private property and an invitation to servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as, in the judgment of the President, may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." The subject stirred up the ire of the rebel Solons; they gave vent to their rage in severe bombast, threats of annihilation, black flags, &c., *ad infinitum*.

The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks "that the proclamation itself does not in the least alter the character of the war, as it has been an abolition contest from the beginning; the Yankees have stolen and set free all the negroes who were willing to go wherever their soldiers had possession of the country." The Richmond *Enquirer* has a rabid, frothy editorial on the proclamation. It says that document, "ordaining servile insurrection, has not been for a moment misunderstood North or South." It styles President Lincoln "a savage, and the very ignorance which drives him to his own destruction stimulates him to the darkest excesses." It then compares the scenes to be enacted under the proclamation with the Nat Turner massacre in 1831. The *Enquirer* says:—"It is one of the means which the most callous highwayman should shudder to employ." The article closes:—"The fiend's new programme will, necessarily, destroy all terms between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the character and magnitude of the hostility. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for a tremendous shock."

The steamship City of Washington, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday, brings us four days later news from Europe. The American question evokes the comments of the British press as usual. The London *Times* looks upon the result of the recent battles as almost suspending the government at Washington, while the *Post* very foolishly predicts that the war will be terminated by a *coup d'etat*; that even if the dictator were Jeff. Davis, the whole country would accept him for the sake of peace. It is said that France protests energetically against the capture of the ship La Manche at New Orleans.

According to a statement in the *Wanderer*, a Vienna newspaper, Garibaldi is about to visit this country, and unite his fortunes in the field with the army of the government, when he is released from durance and his wounds are healed. The liberator of Italy would prove a brilliant addition to our list of Union generals.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the City of Washington off Cape Race yesterday morning, we have European advices to the 25th ult., four days later than the accounts previously received.

Garibaldi, in a letter to the United States Consul at Vienna, promises to fight for the North on regaining his liberty and health.

At London, on the 25th, consols closed at 93⅜ a 93½. No material change had taken place in the Liverpool markets.

The steamship British Queen, Captain Le Messurier, from Havana 27th, and Nassau, N. P., 29th ult., arrived at this port last evening. Her advices from Havana have been anticipated. The steamship Scotia arrived at Nassau on the night of the 24th ult. from Charleston. The health of Nassau was good, no fresh cases of sickness having occurred for some time.

The steamship Marion, from New Orleans 25th ult., and Key West 29th ult., arrived at this port last evening. She brings a respectable list of passengers, and over $250,000 in specie; also the mails from that city and the Gulf blockading fleet. Our correspondent furnishes all the interesting news in his letter, which we publish elsewhere.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port last night. She brought $754,840 in California gold on freight. By her arrival we are placed in possession of later news from Central America, New Granada and the South Pacific republics, the substance of which will be found in another column of our paper.

On the passage of the last steamer from San Francisco to Panama, the schooner Active was at Manzanilla, near the spot where the Golden Gate was wrecked. She had been sent down from San Francisco under the command of Captain Waterman, for the purpose of saving the $1,000,000 in gold which was lost in the above steamer, but when the mail steamer passed the divers had gone back to San Francisco for further assistance. The crew of the schooner were all sick, and Captain Waterman had gone into the interior for medicine. It was the opinion of the passengers that on the return of the divers the gold, or at least the greater portion of it, would be saved.

The steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Captain Chapin, from Newbern, N. C., arrived at this port last evening. She reports everything quiet at Newbern.

The democratic fusion conference committee met at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, and organized by placing Councilman Morgan Jones in the chair. No particular business was transacted, and the committee adjourned to meet at one o'clock to-day.

The General Episcopal Convention resumed their proceedings yesterday—third day's meeting. After the usual religious services, the House organized and a very interesting debate took place on the subject introduced by the Rev. Mr. Brunot, of Philadelphia, that the Convention record some special expression of their feeling with regard to the rebellion, and the action of those of their Order engaged in it. The resolution met with decided opposition, but was, on the other hand, most ably supported. The resolution was laid on the table by forty-seven yeas to seventeen nays on the part of the clergy, and by a vote of the laity of twenty-eight yeas to fourteen nays. The subject was further debated, and a resolution to reconsider the vote was negatived by twenty-two to sixteen.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Mayor sent in the name of Thomas B. Silliman for confirmation as Street Commissioner. On taking a vote the nomination was rejected by a vote of eleven to five. Alderman Dayton said that he had an ordinance, though not yet quite perfected, for presentation, authorizing the Comptroller to issue bills or drafts for sums less than one dollar, and he desired to state the provisions of the ordinance. Objections were made, and the Alderman was not permitted to proceed, as the ordinance was not before the Board. Two nominations for Health Wardens were confirmed. The ordinance appropriating an additional sum of $500,000 for the relief of families of soldiers was laid over and made a special order. The Board then adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

The rebel Legislature of Kentucky were to have met at Danville on the 30th ult., to pass a conscription act. Of whom this Legislative body is composed very few of the people of Kentucky can tell; but one fact they can be certain of, and that is, that not one of the members, whoever they may be, was ever elected by the people.

Three children belonging to Thomas Carr, a member of the 169th regiment of this State, were burned to death by the house taking fire, at Petersburg, near Troy, on the 1st inst. They were aged respectively four years, two years, and six months.

The stock market still continues a scene of surprising activity and buoyancy. All classes of securities were higher again yesterday; the chief advance being in Erie old which rose 4½ per cent; Illinois Central, which rose 1¾, Rock Island, which rose 1⅜, &c., &c. All railway shares and bonds were in active request at the close at the highest quoted prices of the day. Gold was unchanged; exchange 135 a ½. Money was abundant at 4 per cent.

The cotton market yesterday, was firm, though less active. The sales embraced 350 a 400 bales, on the basis of 56c., with small irregular lots quoted at 56½c., and some also at rather under the first figure. Flour was in good demand, especially from the home trade, and the sales were active, closing at an advance of 5c. to 10c. per bbl. for most descriptions. Wheat was irregular, and 1c. to 1½c. per bushel lower. The market was tolerably active at the concession. Corn opened dull, but became active, and closed rather firmer for sound lots, which brought 59c. a 60c. Pork, beef and lard were firm and active, with considerable transactions reported for December, January and February delivery. Mess pork sold at $11 62½ a $11 75, chiefly at the latter figure, and prime at $10 25 a $10 50. Sugars were steady and prices unchanged, with sales of 920 hhds. Coffee was firm but quiet, with sales of 200 bags Rio. Freights were firmer, with a fair amount of engagements. The public tea sale yesterday (the first of the season) drew a good and spirited company, and nearly all was sold at full prices.

The President and Secretary Chase.—Our telegraphic intelligence yesterday informed us that Secretary Chase accompanied the President on his visit to the Army of the Potomac. We do not like this. It has mischief at the bottom of it. Secretary Chase is Mr. Lincoln's greatest enemy, and he is leagued with a faction whose purpose is to destroy both him and the republic together, by the prosecution of their cherished dogma—"abolition of slavery or separation." The mismanagement of the finances of the government, so as to derange the currency, is not the greatest danger with which the President and the country have to contend in consequence of Mr. Chase's position in the Cabinet. There are other breakers ahead of a more fearful nature.

General McClellan and the Proclamation.—The *Tribune* calls upon General McClellan to issue a proclamation like that of the President. McClellan is a soldier—a man of action, and not of proclamations—a man of deeds, and not of words. Proclamations are mere threats, and amount to nothing.

The Coming State Elections—The Issue in New York.

The coming State elections, and particularly the election in the State of New York, are pregnant with such tremendous consequences that if the people could only understand them in all their length and breadth there would be such a revolution at the polls as would go far to arrest the rapid progress of the republic to dissolution and anarchy. Upon the State of New York, more than upon any other in the federal Union, depends the fate of the country for weal or *for* woe. Yet we fear that, owing to the amount of money that will be brought to bear, the operations of the army contractors and other corrupt influences, together with the fact that the people are not yet fully alive to the nature of the crisis through which they are passing, the candidate of the destructives will be elected, and the conservatives will awaken too late to a sense of the real condition of the country. The success of General Wadsworth in this State would be the success of the Puritan Roundheads, who presume to dictate morality, religion and legislation to the whole continent, and it would be the prolongation of the war till the army and navy contractors bled the North to death and destroyed the South by the same process.

If Wadsworth succeeds let us expect a reign of terror, such as he inaugurated at Washington, when he arrested even the officers of justice, in violation of the constitution and the laws of the land, to the disturbance of the white population and the confusion of the poor negroes, who could not understand what was meant for them by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia. If Wadsworth succeeds every man who differs with him in politics will be arrested, and a despotism will be established in this State such as has not existed in modern times in any nation pretending to free institutions. The truth is that Wadsworth is an aristocrat of the first water, and claims his position not from any merit of his own, but from the wealth of his ancestors, derived from the oppression of human beings far superior to negroes. If Wadsworth is elected let the people of this State look out for a tyranny such as has not been experienced in any other country in modern times. If, unfortunately, he should be chosen Governor of this State, he would have all his political opponents arrested and consigned to dungeons, and their property seized and confiscated under the act of Congress. The issue made by his organs is that every man who votes against his election is a traitor, and consequently is liable to be stripped of all the worldly goods that he possesses, together with his liberty, if not his life.

If, therefore, the candidate of the revolutionary radicals should be successful, we are approaching a period like that of the Roman proscriptions, in which Marius and Sylla, Cæsar and Pompey, in turn ostracised the whole people and confiscated their property. The success of the radicals is therefore the ruin of the country. It is bloodshed and civil war without end.

On the other hand, the success of the conservatives in this State would shorten the war, by restoring the Union through the operation of the Magna Charta of American liberty—the constitution of the United States—the only shield in this hour of the nation's peril against the double danger of anarchy and despotism. The President desires to save the country by clinging to the constitution as the anchor of hope during the next three months, after which the revolutionists expect a saturnalia of blood and crime which will make our posterity blush till the last syllable of recorded time. It is the part of the conservatives to strengthen his resolution, to stand by him to the last, and to rescue him from the bands of the radicals in his Cabinet and the hands of the base wretches outside, who, in this hour of the nation's weakness, are hovering over the spoils and plunder like greedy buzzards and vultures, utterly regardless of the fate of the republic, which so recently was "the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world."

The London Times in a Fog.—The bewildered London *Times* is in a dense fog, through which it can obtain no clear perception of American affairs. Even the light it derives from American newspapers cannot assist it out of its bewilderment. It is evident that Bull Run Russell, or some other writer in the editorial corps, has been recently reading the New York journals. He derives from the Herald his notions of the effect of the long-threatened proclamation which the radicals have now extorted from the President. We stated long since, in advance, what the effect of such a *pronunciamiento* would be. But the *Times*, with hypocritical cant, affects to deplore what, above all other things, it most desires. It says:—"We may trust, then, that President Lincoln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder—an act which will in no way advance the federal cause, while it will deepen and make eternal the hatred between the two republics." Is not this just what the *Times* wants? At one time that journal expresses its bitter hostility to the Union and its opposition to its reconstruction; at another it sheds crocodile tears over its inevitable destruction as a great public calamity. But we would have the *Times* to understand that the proclamation will have no more effect in preventing the reunion of the warring sections than a joke in the last number of *Punch*. The President took good care beforehand that his proclamation would do no harm if it could not do any good. He said it was like the Pope's bull against the comet. Abraham Lincoln's own exposition of his proclamation is the best answer to the strictures of the *Times*.

A Nation Regenerating Itself.—For the last quarter of a century Spain has presented to the world the noble spectacle of a nation trying to redeem its past errors and to strike into the path of progress. Before the accession of the present Queen to the throne it exhibited only the evidences of general decay and of hopeless anarchy. Now it is not only making rapid strides in constitutional government, but in agricultural and industrial improvements. It is covering its territory with railroads, it is encouraging manufactures, it is extending its mercantile marine, and it seems determined to make its commercial influence everywhere felt. In our columns to-day we publish the announcement of a step which cannot fail to work great good in this latter direction. We allude to the estimates advertised for by the Spanish Consul for the erection of a building for an industrial exhibition in Madrid similar to that just held in London. Truly we live in eventful times, and this is not one of the least remarkable of the revolutions through which nations are passing.

Poor Greeley and the Tribune "Miserables."

Perhaps no spectacle is more saddening than that of a man who has adopted a profession or business for which Providence has manifestly unfitted him. He finds himself continually in arrears, in spite of his most earnest and laborious efforts. His occupation, instead of yielding him an assured income, becomes a clog and a burden to him, weighing him down and wearing him out remorselessly. In vain he resorts to every shift, device and expedient to make both ends meet. In vain he dabbles in other pursuits and outside speculations, and sometimes, driven to desperation, even cheats, gambles and swindles, in order to bolster up his unlucky business, to which he clings with insane tenacity, but which becomes worse and worse, and threatens to ruin him at any moment. He is like a patient who suffers from a tapeworm, and is compelled to eat and drink immoderately, and at an enormous expense, only to make the worm larger and livelier, and his own death more speedy and certain. The only difference between the two cases is that the patient strives to get rid of his tapeworm; but the deluded man, having entered the wrong profession, cannot be induced to relinquish it until it has accomplished his destruction.

Such a sad and miserable example of human folly is presented by poor Greeley of the *Tribune*. He insists upon being an editor, when really, as we have often assured him, he has not the slightest qualification for the profession. When the people reject a paper so unanimously that it does not pay expenses, even with its size reduced and its staff cut down, it is very certain that the editor of that paper has mistaken his vocation. Tried by this test, Greeley is clearly not an editor; for the *Tribune* has lamentably failed, and its stock has had to be bought in by the *Tribune* Association to prevent it selling at a large discount on the street. It lost all the brains it ever had—and that was not much—when Dana retired, having for some time laboriously sustained a concern always disposed to go down like lead. Since that time the *Tribune* has only been enabled to retain the small number of subscribers at present on its books by copying the news from the Herald, as Mr. Gay, the chief editor under Greeley, candidly acknowledged in a letter already published in these columns. Mr. Dana, during his reign, used also to copy from the Herald; but he was too shrewd to own it, either openly or privately. Even during his time, therefore, the people preferred to read the news in our paper, from one day to a week in advance of the *Tribune*, and consequently the *Tribune* did not pay. Greeley himself admitted, editorially, that his journal had made no money the last year of Dana's management, and the truth—which Greeley never tells—is that it had lost about twenty-five hundred dollars. This year it will assuredly lose still more, and the taxes will settle it completely. Persisting in being a journalist, in spite of the warning conveyed through such losses, Greeley long ago began to try to support himself and the *Tribune* by discreditable and unprofessional enterprises. He entered the lobby and dirtied his fingers with the Matteson $1,000 draft. He took charge of the Irish Relief Fund, which has never been accounted for since it was foolishly entrusted to his guardianship. He begged for office, that he might fill his pockets from the public treasury. He exhibited bleeding Kansas as a showman does a puppet, to draw pennies. All these means failing, and the *Tribune* failing also, he concluded to go farther, and, we are sorry to say, he fared worse.

With our customary liberality, we had given poor Greeley our advice through these trying times, and had repeatedly offered him our old clothes to replace his shabby apparel, and our cold victuals to eke out his vegetarian diet of vinegar and water. Now we were called upon and consented to advertise at half price his grand scheme of a lottery for gold pens and the *Tribune*, silver pencil cases and the *Tribune* and slate pencils and the *Tribune*. This lottery proved a blank, and poor Greeley next engaged in the gun contract business, through Snow and Almy, of the *Tribune* Association; but the contract, like the guns, would not go off well, and was, we believe, rather a loss to the concern and the government. Then our services were again demanded to advertise gratuitously a new lottery for strawberry plants and the *Tribune*; but the strawberry season was over, and after a month's trial Greeley complained that he had not sold a single ticket; for he wrote in the *Tribune*, "If any one sends us an order for the strawberries he shall be number one on the list, and so on;" thus clearly showing that no one had yet subscribed. Now, as almost his last chance, and not yet convinced that nature never intended him for an editor, poor Greeley is trying to support the *Tribune* by starting an opposition to Harper & Brothers. He is about to publish Victor Hugo's novel, "Les Miserables," and will organize a new lottery with "Les Miserables" and the *Tribune*, instead of gold pens or strawberries and the *Tribune*. The novel is a good one, and we hope Greeley will succeed. "Les Miserables," or the wretched people, is a title remarkably appropriate to the members of the *Tribune* Association. Besides this, one of the leading characters in the novel is a Parisian *gamin* named Gavroche, who is evidently a *fac simile* of Greeley himself. The ambition of Gavroche, according to Victor Hugo, was to upset the government and get his breeches mended. Can anything describe poor Greeley better? Can any one who knows his personal vanity wonder that he undertakes the publication of a novel in which he is so accurately portrayed? Again we hope that he will succeed in this new lottery; but we have our fears that the only result of his effort will be to diminish the circulation of "Les Miserables;" for what reader would purchase a novel with the *Tribune* as an appendix? Still, we advise Greeley to try, and if he again fails, and is not yet ready to throw up that paper tapeworm, the *Tribune*, let him open a drinking saloon in the basement of his office, and advertise "a glass of rotgut and the *Tribune* only two cents," or "an imported segar (from Jersey) and the *Tribune* half a dime," and he may be able to secure the patronage he desires, and make a living for himself and the other miserable fellows of his association.

The Tribune and the European Press Upon Emancipation.—The *Tribune* of Tuesday last contained an editorial grossly misrepresenting the opinion of the European press upon the advisability of an emancipation proclamation. The *Tribune* asserted that such a proclamation would strengthen the Union cause among the journals of Europe; and yet, in the very same issue of the *Tribune*, were telegraphic extracts from the chief European papers condemning the proclamation in advance. The next day we pointed out this silly misrepresentation; and yesterday the *Tribune*, after, as usual, accusing the Herald of falsehood, backed down from its first position, and, admitting that the London *Times*, *Post*, *Herald*, *Saturday Review* and other influential English journals will denounce the proclamation, contents itself with "predicting that papers like the *Star* and *News*, of London; the *Journal des Debats* and *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris," will certainly favor it. What the opinion of the *News*, the *Star* and the *Debats* may be we do not yet know; but, unfortunately for the *Tribune*, the *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, has already declared against the proclamation, and was the first European paper to do so. We quote from the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, dated September 16, 1862:—

The *Opinion Nationale*, another thick and thin partisan of the federals, admits the triumph of their adversaries, and considers Washington very seriously threatened; but it says—"If the North be driven to extremities it will decide, according to all appearances, to proclaim the general emancipation of the slaves, and the world will then behold the spectacle of the most frightful kind of insurrection of which history has preserved the memory."

Will the *Tribune* be good enough to acknowledge the truth for once, and retract at least one of its many false accusations of falsehood? Will it explain, also, how it came to "predict" about the *Opinion Nationale* yesterday, when the above extract, superseding all necessity of "predictions," was published in the Herald of September 29? Having explained this, will it also be kind enough to inform us if it has yet read and digested our extract from the *Tribune* of August 2, in regard to those nine hundred thousand abolition reserves? It may then rest in peace for a while.

Our Radical Abolition Organs and Our Generals.—Our radical abolition faction are working like beavers to create dissensions, divisions and demoralization in the army. Their game is to prolong the war beyond the 1st of January, so that they may push the President, then, to the proclamation of an abolition crusade, negro emancipation being with them the paramount, and the restoration of the Union a secondary, question. The readiest way to embarrass the movements of our armies, meantime, is to create doubts and distrust in the public mind, and jealousies in the army, and intrigues in the Cabinet, against our principal generals. In behalf of these objects the New York *Tribune*, which was judiciously quiet on the subject for some days after the battle of Antietam, returns again to its dirty work of belittling the services and military character of General McClellan.

Thus we are told that it is "the fate of Gen. McClellan to be praised and petted by this pro-slavery cabal;" that "every sycophant of the traitorous slave power in the loyal States, every sympathizer with the rebels, sees fit to swear by General McClellan;" that "the rebels themselves keep up the same outcry in favor of McClellan," and that, "if he would only contrive to make the secessionists praise him less and their Northern friends to hate him a little, he would signally exalt himself in the estimation of the great mass of our loyal citizens." The *Tribune*, accordingly, calls upon General McClellan to issue an order to his army enforcing "the President's proclamation of freedom."

So it has come to this. It was only a few days ago that our abolition organs were clamorous for this "proclamation of freedom" from the President as the one thing needful, as the certain cure and end of all our troubles. Now that we have it, however, our generals, beginning with McClellan, are required to reproclaim it "at the head of each regiment on the occasion of its next dress parade." The President has not considered any such order necessary; but Greeley demands it, and we may next expect his signal to be followed by a general abolition howl in echo to his demand. But should General McClellan meet this requisition he will still be pursued by this relentless abolition faction. They intend to supplant him if they can, to make room for some pliant tool of their own choosing, in regard to negroes, and also in regard to jobs and contracts.

In the same issue of the *Tribune* we find those aforesaid editorial flings and slurs at General McClellan, and a long letter from Louisville devoted to the most violent denunciations of General Buell. But this is not surprising, in view of the fact that General Buell, like General McClellan, has persistently refused to make the negro question superior to the question of the Union in the prosecution of this war. General Halleck is subject to the same charge; and we apprehend that nothing short of some such arrangement as Fremont, Phelps and Hunter in the places of Halleck, McClellan and Buell will satisfy Massa Greeley and his radical confederates. We think, however, that, as the country is satisfied with the disposition made of Fremont, Phelps and Hunter by the President, they will not soon be promoted to commands beyond their capacities; nor do we apprehend the suspension of the war until the season for campaigning is over for the present year, on account of any abolition devices which may be trumped up to the prejudice of McClellan or Buell. Let the President adhere to his tried and approved generals, and push on the war.

The New Postage Currency—Difficulties in the Distribution.

The scarcity of the new postage currency continues to be the theme of general regret and indignation. It is singular, too, that now, when the want of small change is not felt so severely as some time ago, the people appear to be the more clamorous for the new currency. For several days back—yesterday was an exception—the crowd around the Sub-Treasurer's office was very great, extending in a long line or circle through Wall, Nassau and Pine streets; that is to say, nearly three blocks in length. But the applicants found on every occasion that the demand was greater than the supply in Mr. Cisco's possession. Yesterday the Sub-Treasurer, being unable to distribute any more of the paper money, caused the following notice to be posted over the door leading to his private office:—

No postage currency whatever to-day. It is hoped that gentlemen will not interrupt the regular business of the office by either verbal or written applications, which are equally useless.

The great difficulty in distributing the new currency is occasioned by the large amounts required for the use of the army and navy, and other government purposes. If the wants of the public at large were merely to be provided for, very little trouble would be experienced. But the employes of the government, it seems, must first be attended to. Mr. Cisco distributes about $10,000 worth per day. The largest sum yet given out on any day was on Thursday last, when Mr. Cisco distributed $15,000 to applicants. It is impossible to state at present when the distribution will be resumed.

The Tax Bill—Correction.—In our article on the Tax bill yesterday, the printer made the amount to be paid for neglect to stamp a document before January 1, 1863, $500, instead of $5, as it should have been. The date before which an instrument not stamped is valid on payment of the $5, should have read January 1, 1863, instead of June 1, 1863.

Meeting in Aid of the Union Men of Alabama and Mississippi.—A meeting in aid of the loyalists of Alabama and Mississippi will be held at the Cooper Institute at half past seven o'clock this evening. Col. Hamilton of Texas, Hon. Wm. B. Carter of Tennessee, Gen. W. K. Strong, and Col. Shannon, will be present and address the assemblage.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 3, 1862.

THE OPERATION OF THE TAX LAW.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given a second opinion concerning the removal of goods from their manufactory prior to the 1st of September. By this opinion all goods actually removed from the premises where manufactured are exempt from taxation. By the word "premises" is meant not only the buildings where the manufacture is carried on, but also the storehouses connected therewith and used for the purpose of storing the manufactures. The opinion will be printed and distributed immediately.

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The consultation of a committee of wholesale liquor dealers from New York, held yesterday with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was for the purpose of having regulations established which will facilitate the moving and selling of spirits in bond for export. Several propositions have been submitted, but as yet no conclusion has been reached.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION AT ALTOONA AND ITS EFFECTS.

Nothing has occurred since the beginning of the war which goes so far to recognize the right of State secession as the meeting of Northern governors, without any warrant of national or State laws, and without cause founded in anything like exigent public necessity. The governors could aid the government by an unhesitating compliance with military requirements, as extended at the beginning of the rebellion; but now they talk of "submitting to laws which may have been or may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President." In accordance with this State view, they are now holding troops back upon sundry pretences as to their disposal and control when passed over to the general government, but really for the purpose of prolonging the war until after the 1st of January, so as to insure the liberation by proclamation of all slaves.

General John Cochrane states, says the *Tribune* correspondence hence, that if the Northern Governors will send on troops to infuse new blood into the worn regiments of the peninsula, General McClellan could sweep on to Richmond in six weeks. Now, if Richmond is taken before January, a winter campaign can be carried on in the South, which cannot be if the war is confined to the border until January, and operations in the South during winter will be left to the gunboats and insurgent slaves, as recommended by the *Tribune*.

The result of the scheme of the Governors and the abolitionists will be to prolong the war a year or two more than it need be, at an expense to the people of at least another thousand million of dollars. There is no likelihood that the President will take the responsibility of authorizing the raising of one hundred thousand volunteers in the North more than the laws call for; in order that the Governors may have a standing army at their control, whose support at home, and not at the theatre of war, will add a hundred millions of dollars to the public expenses. But it seems these Governors are anticipating authority by the President, and are keeping back great numbers of volunteers in camp at home when they are needed here. So hereafter there is to be a standing army at the North, to be supported by the people, who in turn perhaps are to be controlled by bayonets. If the volunteers will carry out the desires of those Governors, who, among other things, may dictate a suspension of elections, or perchance act upon Old Thad. Stevens' idea, of treating elections as if they never had taken place.

THE ORDER OF GENERAL SICKLES.

The following is the order of General Sickles on taking command of his division:—

General Orders—No. 9.

Headquarters, Second Division, Third Army Corps, Sept. 30, 1862.

In assuming command of this division, I avail myself of the occasion to congratulate its officers and men upon the brilliant services they have rendered, the fame they have won, and the high rank they have attained in the army. My utmost ambition as a soldier will be satisfied, if it shall be my good fortune to share with them the honors of future campaigns.

Relying upon the zealous co-operation of commanding officers, and upon the discipline, courage and patriotism of the rank and file, we have only to seek in the faithful discharge of all our duties the true path of distinction in the service. Insidious attempts will be made to engage our sympathies in political discussions. In the army we have nothing to do with the civil policy of the government. We have sworn to obey the orders of the President, to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them faithfully against all their enemies. Whoever seeks to sow discontent among you, by any means whatever, is as much your enemy as the armed rebel you have so often and so successfully encountered.

Your ranks will soon be filled. Let us give a cordial welcome to the brave men who come to be our companions in arms. If they have received bounties which others have not, we must remember that these gifts were free offerings, and that the new recruit is not the less a patriotic volunteer. The glory of your past combats is all your own. Emulous of your fame, our brave fellow citizens hasten to our ranks, to be our comrades in future victories.

Soldiers of McClellan, Heintzelman and Hooker! Soldiers of the fields of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and Bristow! Your courage, fortitude and devotion, which have already achieved so much renown for your battalions, will again inspire you with new deeds of valor. Your colors, battle worn, and covered with names as imperishable as the stars, will wave in triumph over other fields; and while the homes you love and the country you fight for are menaced by armed foes, so long will you maintain the proud place you hold in the armies of the republic.

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier General, Commanding Division.

O. H. Hart, Assistant Adjutant General.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONITOR.

The iron-clad steamer Monitor has arrived here from Norfolk, and will remain a day or two.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF STONEWALL JACKSON AND HIS FELLOW REBELS UPON ENTERING MARYLAND.

When Stonewall Jackson visited Williamsport his apparel was so dilapidated that the secession leaders of the place out of pity reinforced his wardrobe with a new suit of clothes. A lady, who communicated this fact to a friend here, also states that when the rebel army crossed into Maryland among them was a young officer who was reared in luxury in Washington, and who had lived entirely on green corn for eight days previous. When he came into Maryland his horse as well as himself was nearly famished, and he walked by its side uncertain which of the two would first fall from exhaustion.

STRAGGLERS AND DESERTERS.

A large batch of deserters and stragglers were brought to the city to day from Baltimore and distributed among their regiments.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

Last evening an officer in Federal uniform, who said he was on an errand to one of the female nurses in the hospital in the Capitol, made a serious blunder by going to the old Capitol prison, where he managed to pass the guard, and was immediately arrested as a spy.

EXCHANGE OF STATE PRISONERS.

The State prisoners to be exchanged left here this afternoon, under the superintendence of Major Sheak, Mr. Wood, who has charge of the Old Capitol prison, accompanying to negotiate the exchange.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Carpenter Leonard Wentworth, United States Navy, ordered to the Jamestown, cannot be found.

TRANSFER OF THE WESTERN GUNBOATS TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

According to the act of Congress of July last, the Western gunboat fleet has just been transferred from the War to the Navy Department. All the vessels now under construction or repair, by authority of the War Department, are to be completed and paid for under the authority of that department, from the appropriations made for that purpose.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE PRESS.

It is said that Gen. Halleck condemns the recent decision of the court martial sitting at St. Louis, whereby newspaper reporters are permitted to publish proceedings.

THE ARMY.

The War Department is informed that certain general officers of the volunteer service, on being relieved from their commands or transferred from one command to another, have occasionally carried off with them the soldiers employed as clerks or orderlies at their former headquarters. A recent general order says not only had they no right and should have known better than to do so, but it was wrong in their superiors in command to permit it, nor will it again be permitted. All soldiers so separated from their regiments will be immediately returned to them, and the commanding officers of all regiments, from which men are thus irregularly detached, shall, if the latter be not returned within a reasonable time, promptly report the facts to the Adjutant General's office for the further action of the department.

According to other Army orders just issued, no officer will hereafter be relieved from his command and sent to report in this city without the authority of the War Department. Where subordinate officers are guilty of military offences, or are negligent or incompetent, it is the duty of the commander to have them tried for their offences, or examined in regard to their incompetency, by a proper court or commission, and this duty cannot be evaded by sending them to Washington. Hereafter officers so sent to headquarters will be immediately ordered back, and those who sent them will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders.

No person shall be mustered into the service of the

United States as a member of the corps of sharpshooters unless he shall produce the certificate of some person, duly authorized by the Governor of the State in which the company is raised, that he has in five consecutive shots, at two hundred yards at rest, made a string, not over twenty-five inches, or the same string off hand at one hundred yards, the certificate to be written on the target used as the test.

Elias M. Green, of New York, late of Texas, has been appointed chief Quartermaster of General Heintzelman's corps d'armee, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The great Military Commission to inquire into the malfeasance of several officers of high rank has not yet got into working trim. The delay is required for gathering the parties and witnesses. An immense number of witnesses have been summoned pro. and con., and the Court adjourns from day to day until the parties are ready.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS FROM WINCHESTER.

First Lieutenant James P. Perot, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Corn Exchange regiment, together with ninety-six men of his own and thirty of other regiments, have arrived here from Harper's Ferry. Lieutenant Perot is Adjutant of his regiment, and was wounded in the right arm, and taken prisoner at the fight at Shepherdstown. They were paroled at Winchester, and according to their parol they are not to take up arms against any enemy until exchanged. This is done to prevent our paroled men from being sent against the Indians, showing conclusively that the rebels are in league with them and urge them on in their hellish barbarities. The above prisoners marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry under a cavalry guard in twenty hours, and suffered great hardships. Lieutenant Perot says they were ...

THE REBELS SENDING NEGROES TO RICHMOND AND CONSCRIPTS TO WINCHESTER.

REBEL KENTUCKIANS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL M'DOWELL.

THE COMMAND OF THE MORTAR FLEET.

PROPOSED NEW POSTAL CURRENCY.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF SOUTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA.

DEAF-DUMB CONTRACT AWARDED.

VICE CONSUL OF FRANCE AT BALTIMORE.

News from San Francisco.

$751,000 IN TREASURE EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOLDIERS FOR CONGRESS.—Quite a number of military men have already been nominated for the next Congress. Some of them, perhaps a majority, if elected, will no doubt make good representatives, as it is fair to presume that, coming fresh from the camp into the halls of legislation, they will be better qualified to judge of the real wants of the army than most of the politicians who seek distinction as a reward for party fealty. Give our generals and colonels a chance, and we have no doubt that matters would soon assume a satisfactory shape. Among the candidates now in the field we notice the names of—

Brigadier General Robert C. Schenck, republican, Ohio.
Brigadier General G. A. McCall, democrat, Pennsylvania.
Brigadier General Ebenezer Dumont, republican, Indiana.
Brigadier General John A. Garfield, republican, Ohio.
Colonel DeWitt C. Littlejohn, republican, New York.
Colonel W. F. Gresham, republican, Indiana.
Colonel James Gavin, republican, Indiana.
Colonel Elijah McCarty, republican, Illinois.
Colonel Wm. R. Morrison, democrat, Illinois.
Colonel Amasa Cobb, republican, Wisconsin.
Colonel John T. Farnsworth, republican, Illinois.
Major Joel B. Warner, democrat, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DISTRICT.—In the Eighth district of Illinois the two candidates for Congress are John T. Stuart, democrat, and Leonard Sweet, republican. Mr. Stuart, although a democrat, is an intimate friend and admirer of President Lincoln. Some years ago he represented the district in Congress, being the successful candidate in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas. He is a war democrat, and if elected will probably repudiate the copperheads, and sustain the administration in every movement calculated to crush the rebellion.

OHIO FIFTH DISTRICT.—In this Congressional district the ...

News from New Mexico.

The Navy.

Caution to Correspondents.

Obituary.

LIEUTENANT P. J. KELLY.

Congressional Nominations.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$751,840 IN TREASURE ON FREIGHT

News from New Granada, Central America and the South Pacific Republics,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall 25th ult., arrived at this port at a late hour last night.

Subjoined is the specie list of the Northern Light:—

Order	$42,965	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	$35,534
A. McCahe	12,835	Curtis & Co.	10,000
S. C. Sanlog & Co.	8,000	Baker & Morrill	26,000
S. Hooper & Co.	16,345	J. Phelan	6,500
J. G. Parker & Son	7,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	30,500
J. B. Newton & Co.	13,851	Eugene Kelly & Co.	
W. Seligman & Co.	27,000	Order	20,000
Panama R. R. Co.	24,290	R. Cohn & Co.	30,000
J. Rich & Co.	5,000	M. C. Hawley	4,200
B. Patrick	10,000	Sutton & Co.	3,500
J. H. Coghill & Co.	9,404	Jennings & Brewster	23,500
Wm. Meyer & Co.	5,700	Crosby & Dibblee	6,000
American Ex. Bank	14,007	Lawrence, Gibbs & Co.	8,000
P. Naylor	9,000	Ross, Dempster & Co.	2,400
Frank Baker	6,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	137,500
J. Hecht	6,505		
DeWitt Kittle	23,000	Total	$754,840
Jos. Patrick & Co.	20,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. R. Lodge	22,000	Order	$853
W. T. Coleman & Co.	21,400	Hidden Monroe	233
Neustadter Bros.	28,000	C. W. Renold	480
J. Heller Bros.	6,500	S. L. Isaacs	660

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Our Panama Correspondence.

government solely to the advancement of the national welfare."

The Peruvian Plenipotentiary in London has recently effected two very important financial negotiations, one being a loan of two millions two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, and the other a conversion of Peruvian funds to an equal amount.

The people and Congress have opposed both transactions. The committee appointed by Congress to investigate this matter made the following report:—

First—That the Executive shall not contract any loan without the express authorization of Congress.

Second—That Congress shall not approve the contract with the house of Heywood, Kennard & Co., but shall order the government to send the necessary instructions to suspend all the operations connected with this negotiation.

Third—That at the same time Congress shall authorize the government to raise a loan of two or three millions of dollars to pay government employes and ordinary expenses, without prejudice to the discussion of any other project.

CHILE.

On the 25th ult. the President sent a message to Congress, representing the unfavorable condition of the public finances, and requesting the power to reform the present law in relation to the customs, which embraces the tariff and Custom House regulations, according to a project presented to the House of Representatives on the 10th of August, 1862.

He suggested besides several modifications to establish a moderate duty on country articles which are at present admitted free.

This change is deemed necessary by the government, in order to carry out the contemplated gradual repeal of the export duties on all metals.

A treaty has been celebrated between the governments of Chile and Prussia, and has been ratified by the Congress of the former.

Valparaiso was visited on the 22d ult. by a strong gale blowing from southeast, which lasted throughout all that day and night to the 23d, injuring several vessels at anchor in the harbor.

Don Pascual Sanco has been recognized by the Chilian government as Consular Agent of the republic of Bolivia ...

The Central Park Concerts—The New Music Stand.

Amusements Last Evening.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

Monster Cannon on a New Principle.

A new description of cannon, invented by Daniel Fitzgerald, of this city, was tested on a small scale yesterday afternoon at 45 Greene street. This gun, it is claimed, can propel a missile of any weight up to ten tons. The gun is a bolt of wrought iron fastened to the bow of a gunboat, and the gunboat is the gun carriage. The missile is made in the ordinary conical shape, with a hole drilled or cast in it lengthwise sufficiently large to enclose the bolt and leave room for a charge of gunpowder. The gunpowder is placed between the end of the bolt and the bottom of the cavity in the projectile. The latter being lighter than the gunboat is propelled by the powder when it explodes. There are many advantages urged in favor of this invention, which, if they be established, will prove it the most destructive weapon beyond comparison over invented. The trial was on such a miniature scale yesterday, however, that little judgment could be formed of the merits of the invention. Commodore Porter and other officers were present.

Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINEE OF THE MAYOR FOR STREET COMMISSIONER REJECTED—"ANOTHER AND ANOTHER"—"THE CRY IS 'STILL THEY COME.'"

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at one o'clock; President John C. Henry, Esq., in the chair.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.

The Mayor sent in the name of Thomas B. Stillman, Esq., for confirmation as Street Commissioner.

Alderman DAYTON moved for the confirmation of the nomination.

Alderman BOOLE said that before the Board could agree with the Mayor to any nomination, he (the Mayor) should advise and confer with the members on such nomination.

Alderman DAYTON desired to know with whom the ...

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Action of the Rebel Congress on President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Died.

PRENDERGAST.—On Friday, October 3, GARRETT PRENDERGAST, a native of Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 24 Oak street, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SPITTAL.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 17 South Kinning place, Glasgow, Scotland, on Tuesday, September 16, WILLIAM SPITTAL, Esq., late of this city.

WEBB.—On Friday, September 3, MARY E. WEBB, daughter of the late Philander Webb, aged 16 years, 8 months and 1 day.

Due notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

[For other Deaths see second page.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, Sept 25 with passengers and specie, to D B Allen.

Steamship British Queen (Br), Le Messurier, Havana Sept 27, and Nassau, NP, 29th, with tobacco, sugar and segars, to E Cunard. Has anchored at Quarantine.

Miscellaneous.

SCHR NARRAGANSETT, from Philadelphia for Ship Island, with naval stores for the United States government, was recently wrecked near the Berry Islands.

Foreign Ports.

CALLAO, Sept 12—Arr previous, Winfield Scott, Rodgers, Chinchas (for France); Talisman, Thomas, Chinchas (and sld for Cork for orders); Harry Bluff, Bowman, do (and sld for Antwerp); Isabella, Colin, do (and sld for Hamburg); ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL, AUCTIONEER. $15,000 WORTH OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THIS DAY (Saturday), at the private residence of Dr. Philip Ransom, No. 45 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Sale commencing at 11 o'clock. Rosewood Pianoforte, Rosewood and black walnut Chamber Furniture, en suite; Mattresses, Bedding, Wardrobes, oak Dining Room Furniture; China, Glass and Silver Ware; Table Cutlery, Table Linen, &c. Also Basement and Kitchen Furniture. The auctioneer would call the particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale, the catalogue comprising the richest assortment of Household Furniture, &c., offered at auction this season. The Furniture was all made to order less than seven months ago, and is of the best description.

AUCTION NOTICE. AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. The elegant Household Furniture at the residence 152 Clinton place, West Eighth street, between Macdougal street and Sixth avenue, will be sold at public auction this day (Saturday), October 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely, to the highest bidder without reserve, consisting of one solid black walnut Extension Table, black walnut Buffet, 12 Dining Chairs, Cut Glass and China Ware, every Table Cutlery, Silver Ware, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, fine Oil Paintings, two handsome Parlor Suits with slip covers, Easy Chairs and Lounges, Etageres, marble top Tables, Pier Mirror, Corner Stand, Vases, Clocks, three rosewood and one mahogany and two black walnut Bedstead, two rosewood Bureaus, Washstands, Bed Lounge, Rockers, Chairs, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Beds, Stair Carpets, Oilcloths, Hat Stand, Hall Chairs, Chandeliers, &c. Sale positive.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER. Large sale of over $12,000 worth of ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The property of a family leaving the country, at 152 West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. This day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock. Every article in the house, which is completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood Parlor Suits, in brocatel; magnificent Pianoforte, rich Mirrors, Etageres, Centre and Pier Tables, magnificent Mantel Vases and Ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN INSURANCE CO., New York, October 3, 1862.—An election will be held at the office of this company, on Monday, October 13, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, for the choice of ten trustees, in the place of the class whose term of service expires on the 31st day of October, 1862.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE APPRENTICES' FREE LIBRARY, NO. 472 Broadway, is again open. APPRENTICES of Mechanics or Tradesmen, and also FEMALES employed by Mechanics or Tradesmen in their business, may take out books without charge. JOURNEYMEN Mechanics or Tradesmen, also Teachers or Pupils in schools or academies, and youths in the office of lawyers, physicians, artists, &c., may take out books on the payment of $1 a year. FREE DRAWING CLASSES for the Apprentices and Journeymen of Mechanics, will open on Monday evening, the 6th inst. Applications for admission may be made at the Library.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW York Agency, 498 Broadway, New York, O. C. 2, 1862.—I have Miss Dix's authority for saying that no more female nurses are wanted at Washington. Thousands of applications are already in Miss Dix's hands. She wants no women to come to Washington whom she does not positively send for. The Sanitary Commission has ceased to have anything to do with supplying female nurses. Women need not apply, therefore, either at Dr. Satterlee's or any other medical purveyors or directors of the United States Army, with the hope of getting light on this subject or the opportunity of going; nor has the Sanitary Commission time to correspond with individuals on the subject. Letters on the subject addressed to Miss D. L. Dix, Washington, will receive attention when she wants more nurses, but not before.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT THE LARGE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—APPLY for good, civil, capable servants, corner of 11th st. and 6th av. German, Scotch, Irish, American and Protestant women, to suit all. Conducted by Mr. FLOYD. Good places always ready for good girls.

A GOOD MILLINER WANTED.—NONE BUT FIRST ...

PROPOSALS.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL HAVING been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor).—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

ETNA	Saturday, October 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, October 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, October 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage			$35
"	to London	90	"	to London	38
"	to Paris	95	"	to Paris	43
"	to Hamburg	95	"	to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fare from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First cabin, $65, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $45; from Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.

...

RAILROADS.

DENTISTRY.

THE TRADES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A CARD.—THE HOUSE NO. 79 EAST FOURTEENTH street has been newly furnished by its present occupant, and will let in suits to families, with Board; also a few small Rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Private table if required. References exchanged.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN hotels and boarding houses to an establishment opened at 119 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home and live at low rates.

A CARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN IN want of first class Board and Apartments in a quiet German family, may obtain the same at 20 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. French and English spoken.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with an elegantly furnished Room, with private bath room, in a private family, at 16 West Twenty-third street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO LARGE handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, with or without Breakfast. Apply at 100 East Nineteenth street, near Irving place.

A HOTEL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, 250 ROOMS, ONE block east of City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets; neatly furnished, light and airy Rooms 25 to 37 cents per day; $1 to $2 per week; house open all night.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board at 141 East Thirty-first street. Dinner at six o'clock. Convenient to cars and stages.

A NEAT, COMFORTABLE ATTIC ROOM TO LET TO a gentleman, without board, in a private house on very moderate terms; there is a fireplace in the room. Apply to Mrs. Frear, 15 Hicks street, a few doors from Fulton street, and two minutes' walk from the ferry.

APARTMENTS (FURNISHED) CAN BE OBTAINED in a small family by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with Board, in one of the best locations, near Murray Hill. Apply at 76 West Thirty-eighth street.

...

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom connecting, on second floor, or pleasant Rooms on third floor may be engaged, with a private family, at 292 Henry street, near Harrison, eight minutes' walk from South ferry; convenient to cars; house has modern improvements; location fine. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Board, in a first class house, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, may be had by applying at 107 Amity street, five minutes' walk from the South ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen can find desirable Rooms, with full or partial Board, at 121 Pacific street, Brooklyn; large closets, hot and cold water in rooms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN OR families can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and good Board in a house having all modern conveniences, by applying at 235 Union street, near Court.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board, by applying at 162 Henry street. Location is desirable, being near Wall and Fulton ferries. References required.

CENTRAL AND DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, NEAR Broadway, Union square and Fifth avenue.—Board for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Call at 18 East Thirteenth street, first house east of Fifth avenue.

FRENCH BOARD—LESSONS INCLUDED IN THE terms. Rooms and bedrooms elegantly furnished; French only spoken. Apply to the teacher, 93 East Twenty-second street, near Lexington avenue.

FRENCH BOARD—IN GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 108 East Twenty-first street. Parlor and Bedroom, also small Room for single gentlemen. French table, French and English spoken. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN have nicely furnished Rooms, including a large back Parlor and Extension Room on the first floor, to be let to ...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOTELS.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE GROUNDS. ANOTHER GREAT TROTTING MATCH. SIMMONS' BROWN STALLION AND GEN. BUTLER. The black gelding, General Butler, is matched for $1,000, mile heats, three in five, against the famous brown stallion who lately beat Ethan Allen in three strait heats. The gelding goes to saddle, the stallion in harness. This great race will be on Wednesday, Oct. 8, and it is certain to be one of the best things of the year. A special train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP AND HENRY CLAY. The match between these famous stallions will be decided on Tuesday, Oct. 7. It is for $2,500, and a vast amount is bet outside of the stakes. Mile heats, three in five. Hiram Woodruff's s. s. Shepherd Knapp, in harness. D. Tallman's br. s. Henry Clay, wagon and driver 223 lbs. Boats from James slip and Thirty-fourth street; cars, as usual, to the course. JOSEPH CROOKERON, Manager.

SECOND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR, AT THE HARTFORD TROTTING PARK, HARTFORD, CONN., ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, October 14, 15, and 16, 1862, Under the management of the HARTFORD HORSE ASSOCIATION. PREMIUM LIST $2,415. For particulars see WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of October 4.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON SATURDAY, October 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., purse of $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Wall Smith enters b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt; P. Fleming enters g. s. Confidence; S. McLaughlin enters br. g. Victor Emanuel.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON MONDAY, October 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., sweepstakes $800, mile and repeat, in harness, for two year old colts. James D. McMann names ch. filly, by Jupiter, out of the Sandford mare by American Star; Peter Dubois names ch. colt by Ethan Allen; Morgan L. Mott names colt by Eureka; H. Wood names colt by Jupiter.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—THE TWENTY mile race by Prince, to come off October 2, is postponed on account of the weather, until October 15.

...

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

EXPRESSES.

THE REBELLION.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August 16, 1862.
Proposals are invited for furnishing uniform Regulation Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage for the new levies of volunteers and militia of the United States.
The Clothing and Equipage for the different arms of the service to correspond in make and material to that heretofore used, and to conform to the patterns in the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city, where specifications and samples may be inspected.
Proposals should state the articles which it is proposed to furnish, the quantity which can be supplied weekly, the earliest period at which the delivery will be commenced, and the total quantity offered, and the price for each article.
All articles delivered by contractors are required by law to be legibly marked with the contractor's name.
The following list embraces the principal supplies needed:—

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.
Uniform Coats, consisting of engineers, ordnance, artillery and infantry.
Uniform Jackets, consisting of cavalry, artillery, infantry, Zouave and knit.
Uniform Trousers, consisting of footmen, horsemen Zouave and knit.
Cotton Duck Overalls.
Drawers—Flannel and knit.
Shirts—Flannel and knit.
Great Coats—Footmen and horsemen.
Straps for Great Coats.
Blankets—Woollen and rubber.
Ponchos, Talmas.
Sack Coats, lined and unlined.
Boots, Bootees, Leggins, Stockings.
Stocks—Leather.
Uniform Hats—Trimmed and untrimmed.
Uniform Caps.
Forage Caps, Recruits—Cavalry and infantry.
Cap Covers, Stable Frocks, Sashes.
Haversacks, Knapsacks, Canteens.

ARTICLES OF EQUIPAGE.
Hospital Tents, Wall Tents, Sibley Tents, Common Tents, D'Abri Tents.

Mosquito Bars,	Spades,
Regimental Colors,	Hatchets,
Camp Colors,	Mess Pans,
National Colors,	Camp Kettles,
Standards,	Pick Axes,
Storm Flags,	Bugles,
Garrison Flags,	Trumpets
Recruiting Flags,	Drums,
Guidons,	Fifes,
	Axes.

BOOKS—Company Order.
Do. Clothing Account.
Do. Descriptive.
Do. Morning Report.
Post Order.
Do. Morning Report.
Do. Letter.
Do. Guard.
Regimental general order.
Do. Letter.
Do. Descriptive.
Do. Index.
Do. Order.
Target Practice.
Consolidated Morning Report.
Inspection Report.
Security will be required for the fulfilment of every contract.
All proposals received by noon of the tenth day from the date of this advertisement will be opened at noon of that day, and the articles immediately needed will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders present. Contracts for further supplies will be awarded from time to time as favorable bids are received, always to the lowest responsible bids received up to the time of making contracts.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies," and addressed to the subscriber.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
Lieut. Colonel D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, New York, Sept. 22, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, deliverable at the depot of army clothing and equipage, in this city,
Six mule Army Wagon Harness,
Four mule Army Wagon Harness,
Two horse Ambulance Harness,
One horse Ambulance Harness.
Specifications of which can be seen on application at this office.
Bidders will state the quantity they propose to deliver, and the shortest period in which it can be furnished.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.
All bids deemed unreasonable or objectionable will be rejected.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing harness" and addressed to Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

A LIBERAL PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR A LIEUTENANCY (first or second) in a good, completed, complete regiment soon to proceed to the field, by a perfectly competent gentleman, who has seen service in Virginia as a non-commissioned officer of a first class New York city militia regiment. Address, stating price, particulars, &c., G. B. O., Herald office.

DESERTERS.—$5 REWARD.—THE FOLLOWING PERSONS, members of Company D, Second regiment, Corcoran's Irish Legion, absent without leave, are ordered to report themselves at headquarters, Camp Scott, at 10 A. M., Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862:—Wm. O'Connor, John Hays, James Cox, James Egan, John Wise, John McGoulie, John Nixlon, Alfred Smyth, Dominick Kelly, Wm. Colman, Joseph Branigan, Michael Tracey, Michael McGone, Wm. Whalen. If not reported at the hour designated they will be treated as deserters. A full descriptive list has been handed to the police, and a vigilant search will be made.

FIFTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY N. Y. V., COLONEL Graham, stationed at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, and organized for garrison duty, offers superior inducements to recruits. The highest bounty given. Recruits from the country are informed that government, and town bounties are paid when enlisted. Apply at corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, of Lieutenant URBAN; corner of Bowery and Grand street, New York, of Lieutenant Colonel MURRAY, Regimental Recruiting Officer, or at 30 New Bowery, of Lieutenant JONES.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, CORCORAN'S Irish Legion, 337 Broadway, New York, Oct. 2, 1862.—Regimental Order—No. 3. All enlisted men belonging to this regiment, whether holding passes, on recruiting service, or absent without leave, are hereby ordered to report at these headquarters, 337 Broadway, on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will otherwise be considered as deserters and treated accordingly. The officers of this regiment will report on Saturday, the 4th inst., at headquarters, 337 Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of WILLIAM McEVILY, Colonel.
HUGH C. FLOOD, Adjutant.

NOTICE TO DESERTERS FROM THE 164TH regiment N. Y. V., Corcoran Legion (late the Fourth regiment, Spinola's Empire Brigade.—All deserters from the above regiment, who will report at the Headquarters of the regiment at Camp Scott, S. I., before Tuesday of the coming week, will escape all punishment and receive the State and United States bounties. By order
JAMES C. BURKE, Col. 164th regiment, Corcoran Legion.

PHOENIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES, 444 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms).—The Phoenix regiment, 164th regiment, N. Y. V., having been transferred from Spinola's Empire Brigade to the command of the brave Corcoran, wants a few more good men to fill up for muster. Bounties—$50 State, $50 city, $50 War Committee. Come soon fellow countrymen ere the draft fetches you. Don't forget the Phoenix regiment, 164th regiment, Corcoran Legion.

$225.—THE LARGEST BOUNTY PAID IN THIS State, only to the best men for the Second regiment, Westchester Co. Fare to camp at Yonkers paid from 9 to 2 o'clock, by Captain Spooner, No. 4 Murray street, up stairs.

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKlyn; a neat little house of ten rooms. Rent $30 a month. Also suits and single Rooms to let. Inquire at 230 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

A STORE TO LET—AT 361 GRAND STREET; HAS been occupied for the last three years as a boot and shoe store; an excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to McEVOY & BROTHERS, 330 Grand street.

BAKERY TO LET—THE LARGE STORE, BACK Room, Basement, Bakeshop and cellar, 138 Mott street, near Grand. Rent $20 per month. The basement, having a show window, will be let separately if desired. Apply to THOMAS FANNING, Jr., 225 Bowery.

CHEAP RENT.—TO LET, A NICE TWO STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar brick House, on Eighty-second street, near Second avenue; contains eight rooms, has gas, water, heater, &c., in perfect order. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint store, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Rent $250.

FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House to let, very desirably located, in Thirty-eighth street, near Broadway and Sixth avenue; contains all the modern improvements, is handsomely furnished and in perfect order. Address E., station G, Post office.

HOUSE TO LEASE OR LET.—THE MODERN THREE story dwelling House 83 Amity street, having gas, Croton, furnace, bath, &c. Possession given immediately. The house to be seen from nine to four o'clock. Apply to J. S. IRELAND, 124 Nassau street.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—404 THIRD AVENUE. The store is large, and is situated in an excellent business locality, with counter and shelving in the store. A good tenant can get a lease of the premises for a term of years. Apply to JOHN FEITREICH, 415 Third avenue, or at 214 Franklin street.

HOTEL TO LET.—EXCHANGE HOUSE, AT THE steamboat wharf, foot of Main street, Poughkeepsie, to let, and furniture for sale; possession immediately. Inquire of ROSEKRANS, GAYLORD & CO., or D. H. TURNER, at the hotel, or PETER D. DAY, at the office of Southwick & Wood, 82 Nassau street.

STEAM POWER—NIGHT AND DAY—THE STORE NO. 16 Spruce street, to let, with or without power. Apply to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A SUIT of Rooms on second story; also, a furnished Room for a single gentleman, in a first class house, with Board. Apply at 118 West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Reference required.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, two pleasant front Rooms and Kitchen, on the first floor, at 423 Broome street, near Broadway.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS AND BASEMENT, IN THE fine brick house 85 South Fourth street, Brooklyn; five minutes' walk from four ferries, for $12 per month to a small family; and will sell the house for $2,000, subject to a mortgage of $2,300.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE Lower Part of house 692 Washington street, between Charles and Perry, consisting of six rooms, with cellar, basement, &c. Apply to R. S. KING, 774 Greenwich street, near Bank.

TO LET—AT 108 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A four story Brick Building, with two story Rear Building, suitable for business purposes. Apply to WM. WAKE, No. 8 Reade street. Rent low.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE LARGE Front Room, neatly furnished, together with gas and privilege of bath room, to two gentlemen, without Board. Apply at 200 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue.

TO LET—IN ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS LOCAtions, between Waverley and Clinton places, a first class House, seventeen rooms, gas fixtures, water, &c., suitable for millinery, dressmaking, a piano repository or a family. Apply at 261 Greene street, near Eighth street.

TO LET—A FINE OFFICE (FURNISHED) ON SECOND floor, in the most central location in the city, suitable for a lawyer or broker, or real estate agent, or any light business. Apply to G. HOLBROOK, 609 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND BED room adjoining; grate and gas; also unfurnished Rooms, very convenient for housekeeping, in good order, at No. 134 Thompson street, above Prince. Terms low.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE THIRD Floor of house 147 West Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. It has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 274 WEST Twenty-fourth street; has all the conveniences, including gas fixtures. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 220 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING STORES, WITH ROOMS, &c., attached, 270 Second, 360 and 362 Tenth street, and Basement Store 153 Grand, corner of Crosby street. Rent $15, $10 and $8 per month. Apply to THOS. FANNING, Jr., 225 Bowery.

TO LET CHEAP—THREE OF THE PRETTIEST Floors in the city, five rooms each. Inquire on the premises, in the upholstery store, on Fourth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Must be quiet and genteel families. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

MILLINERY, &C.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS OR PERsons desiring Country Residences.
The subscriber offers for sale his Country Residence, recently surveyed and laid out so that it can be divided into three distinct parcels, each having a water front and most splendid building sites. The property consists of 300 acres, a fine, stylish old mansion in a lawn of fourteen acres of lofty shade trees, native and imported, innumerable and of great variety; a garden tastefully designed and stocked with fruits and flowers; outbuildings, including farm house, yachtsman's cottage, "fronting on a fine harbor," and a bowling alley. The situation has unequalled advantages for either a private residence or for speculation, having a bold shore on the Sound a mile in extent, two sides belted by creek and inlet, one side by the main road; the lands tracing the rivers gently slope either way, so that every building site commands fine views of the Sound and surrounding country. Two-thirds of the sites can have water fronts. The place is perfectly healthy, water excellent, and air invigorating. Distance from the city 18 miles by New Haven Railroad; business men can reach the city from this place in less time than from Harlem by the avenue cars. Persons desirous of avoiding city taxes, the dangers and detentions in crossing the rivers, will do well to give this advertisement their early attention. No estate of equal size within one hundred miles of New York combines the diversified advantages and regal elegance of this old residence in every particular and all its appointments. The present distance to railroad stations, two miles. When "Chatsworth" is made a station, now in contemplation (depot already built), the distance will be only half a mile. Apply on the premises, to
E. K. COLLINS,
or to him at the office of Woodruff & Co., 40 Broad street, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between 12 and 2 o'clock, where a map can be seen.

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for personal or real estate, a very valuable tract of Coal and Mineral Lands, containing six thousand acres in one body, unencumbered, lying on a noble river in Western Virginia (loyal), for sale or exchange in whole or a part, at such a price as to insure a large fortune. Will only exchange for property unencumbered. Apply to J. W. FORTER, 335 Broadway, room No. 17.

A FIRST CLASS FARM—70 ACRES, AT SOMERville, N. J., $6,800; 72 acres, 9 miles in New Jersey, nice water front, $8,500; 30 acres, 14 miles in New Jersey, $3,500. All have good buildings, fruits, &c. Farms, all prices and locations, for sale or trade for city or Brooklyn property.
W. H. MELICK, 407 Broadway.

A GOOD CHANCE TO PURCHASE A FARM WITH little money. Only $2,500 for a Farm of ninety acres, one and a half wood, balance improved, well watered, good house and outbuildings, near Paterson, N. J., 21 miles from New York. Terms easy. A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

A CHOICE FRUIT FARM AND GRAPERY FOR SALE—near West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 16 miles from Jersey City, containing fifty acres of land, large house and barn; fruit of all kinds, and near railroad depot. This farm will be sold at a sacrifice. A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

A BARGAIN.—$2,500 FOR A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, of 150 acres, 100 improved, a variety of fruits, well watered, good house, barn, &c.; near a village and railroad depot. Also 300 Farms for sale or exchange. Prices $1,500 to $10,000. A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

BROOKLYN CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR sale.—Six Lots, with first class House, 40x40, with piazza, water, furnace, range, gas, bath and closets; stable in the rear, with water; garden has peaches, cherries, pears and two kinds of grapes, which are not surpassed. Apply on the premises, third house from Myrtle avenue, southwest side, or to WM. U. RICE, No. 7 Coenties slip, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—80 ACRES, GOOD BUILDING, two wells of water, plenty of fruit, 2½ miles from Rahway; part of the purchase money can remain. For further particulars inquire of JAMES BENSON, Real Estate Agent, 102 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE—FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS IN Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester counties, and in New Jersey. Also several Farms to exchange. Also Cottages and Country Seats.
C. H. OLIVER, 37 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THE TWO STORY FRAME COTTAGE, 239 West Forty-seventh street; lot 20 by 75 feet. Also improved Property on Ninth avenue. Apply to J. HEAP, at 239 West Forty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ANNADALE, S. I., consisting of House of 11 Rooms and 8 acres, three minutes from Annadale station, 45 minutes from the city; fare 25 cents. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply at 114 John st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A MARKET GARDEN AND A Fruit Farm, one and a quarter mile from Hackensack Railroad depot, containing 25 acres; 21 in full cultivation. There are in full bearing 160 dwarf pear trees, 2½ acres Lawton blackberries, 1½ acre strawberries, apple orchard, all grafted, besides a variety of other fruit. The house contains seven rooms. Barn and shop, 42x20, besides other outbuildings. Inquire for two days at 34 West Twelfth street, from 7 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, a splendid homestead Farm, 136 acres, all in first rate order, fine house, good outbuildings, eighteen miles by Railroad, two miles from Orange, N. J. Inquire at 679 Greenwich street. C. MALCOLM.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE. A lease of the store can be had, or the goods without the lease. Apply on the premises, No. 223 Eighth avenue.

LANDS—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—LARGE AND thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
"The decoration and embellishing of this favorite theatre, speaks well for the refined taste of the lady manageress, giving the auditorium so bright and light an appearance that the lady habitues should vote her a befitting testimonial in compliment to her exquisite taste and judgment. The draperies and coloring have a marvellous effect on the complexion of our 'elegantes.' The fashionable white bonnet of our day, with the pretty face of its wearer peeping forth like the first spring flowers bursting through snow flakes, in this really beautiful house, has a terrible effect on male susceptibility. On the first representation of Peg Woffington, the stalls and dress circle were filled with members of our best families, and the imposing effect the tone of the house had upon this beauty, was the universal theme of conversation amongst our beaux. The curtain, painted by Mr. Isherwood Lewis, is a great triumph for us. We should be proud of him as an American. The splendid appointments of the stage were in keeping with the elegance of the audience, and Mr. Baker's music appeared to be enhanced in melodious richness by reason of its surroundings."
TWELFTH NIGHT OF LAURA KEENE
AND HER
GLORIOUS COMPANY OF STARS.
PEG WOFFINGTON;
OR,
MASKS AND FACES.
THIS
BEST OF MODERN COMEDIES,
by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor,
being received on each representation with irrepressible enthusiasm, and justly declared by the
LEADING CRITICS OF OUR CITY,
THE
INTELLIGENT MASSES OF PLAY GOERS,
and throughout the
REFINED CIRCLES OF SOCIETY,
to be the most perfect realization of the
FORM AND SENTIMENT OF COMEDY,
will be continued.
Miss KEENE'S rendition of the Heroine is nightly greeted with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
and pronounced by all to be a
GEM OF ARTISTIC BEAUTY.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1862,
the great comedy of
PEG WOFFINGTON.
Sir Charles Pomander (a gallant of the town) .... Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Ernest Vane (a country gentleman) .... Mr. Levick
Colly Cibber (the celebrated actor and dramatist) .... Mr. Marlowe
James Quinn, (the celebrated actor and gourmand) .... Mr. Peters
Soarl (a critic) .... Mr. Stoddart
Snaps (another of the tribe) .... Mr. W. Lennox
James Triplet (actor, painter and dramatic author) .... Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Lysimachus (his son) .... Miss Thomson
Colander (Mr. Vane's valet) .... Mr. Bilby
Hordock (Mr. Vane's coachman) .... Mr. Hind
Call Boy .... Mr. Morgan
Pompey .... Master McCormick
Mrs. Vane (from the country) .... Miss Ada Clifton
Mrs. Triplet .... Mrs. A. Hind
Roxalana Triplet .... Miss S. Thomson
Cleopatra Triplet .... Miss Wragg
Miss Kitty Clive (the actress) .... Miss Jane Burke
PEG WOFFINGTON (an actress) .... Miss LAURA KEENE
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
in which Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, with her sweet singing, is a thorough and merited success.
THE FIRST NEW COMEDY
of the season will be given in a few days.
In preparation a version of
VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES,
entitled
COSETTE.
Also a new comedy by
MISS ANN S. STEPHENS.

THE BEST FREE AND EASY IN THE CITY IS AT the Shades, 43 East Broadway, every Monday and Saturday evenings. N. B.—Imported English Pale Ale on draught.

THEATRICAL NOTICE.—WANTED, FOR A SHORT season, a full Company for a first class theatre. Apply immediately to CHARLES S. BERNARD & CO., No. 466 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY RESTAURANT FOR sale—Fitted up in the best style and doing a good business. The object for selling is that the proprietor has other business to attend to. Address William B. Hawkins, No. 138 Fulton street.

A BAKERY FOR SALE.—LOCATED DOWN TOWN; does a very good business; this will be found a rare chance to any one that wants a good paying business stand. Apply to W. H. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

BROADWAY RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—WILL BE sold cheap on account of the owner having a position in the army. Address box 125 Herald office.

BREWERY FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF LAfayette and Marcy avenues, Brooklyn, L. I., with fixtures, and two lots of ground. Will be sold at war prices and on easy terms. Apply to JAMES BENSON, 102 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE DRUG Store, three years established, in one of the best avenues in Brooklyn; stock, fixtures and lease of three years; low rent. Will be sold extremely low, and $300 only will be required paid on delivery; or it will be exchanged for good property. Must be sold this week. Apply to F. HALE, 61 Ann street.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. Jackson has the honor to announce that on this evening,
SATURDAY, OCT. 4,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will repeat his great role of
OTHELLO.
Iago .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Emelia .... Mrs. F. B. Conway
Desdemona .... Alexina Baker
Cassio .... Lewis Baker
Brabantio .... George Ryer
On Monday, Oct. 6,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear as
BRUTUS,
In Howard Payne's tragedy of that title.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.
The SIXTH NIGHT of
MR. HACKETT,
who will, by particular request, repeat his great Shakespearean impersonation of
FALSTAFF, PRETENDING LOVE,
IN THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862,
will be acted Shakspere's various and well contrasted characters in his comedy in five acts, called the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
Or, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.
MR. HACKETT .... as .... SIR JOHN FALSTAFF
Francis Ford .... Mr. L. R. Shewell
THE MERRY WIVES,
Madame PONISI and Mrs. GLADSTANE.
Dame Quickly .... Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director .... Harvey B. Dodworth
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1862,
FOURTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear, for the second time, as
VIRGINIUS,
In Sheridan Knowles' great tragedy of the same name.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S Nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission, 50 cents. Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
MR. G. L. FOX.
IMMENSE BILL OF ATTRACTION.
SATURDAY NIGHT, OCT. 4.
THE FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME.
FEMALE MINSTRELS AND ZOUAVES.
Hezekiah Larkins (on a lark) .... Mr. G. L. Fox
Florence (assuming six characters) .... Miss Fanny Herring
Rosini Squires (her sister) .... Miss Hattie Chandler
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
Gumma (the clown) .... Mr. G. L. Fox
Avaro (the miller) .... Mr. C. K. Fox
Colinette (with dance) .... Miss Louisa Browne
ROBERT MACCAIRE.
Jacques Strop .... M. G. L. Fox
Robert Macaire .... Mr. Harry Langdon

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Organized in 1842.
The oldest established Band in the United States.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS .... Lessees and Proprietors
The new Farce, entitled
THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.
George Christy .... as .... Jocko
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29,
GEORGE CHRISTY AND HIS UNRIVALLED TROUPE
IN A
VARIED AND ENTERTAINING BILL.
Jules Stratton, J. H. Clifford, J. C. Morland, Leopold Myer, N. W. Gould, Billy Quinn, Eugene Florence, R. Thompson, Frank Spear, Sylvester Bleecker and George Christy.
A Grand Matinee at 3, every Saturday. Admittance 25 cents. Children, to Matinee only, 15 cents. In the evening, doors open at 7—curtain rises at 7¾ precisely. Tickets 25 cents. Private boxes $3 and $4.

TALENT, TALENT, TALENT.—THE GREATEST FREE and Easy in the city of New York is at the House of Commons, 23 West Houston street, where you will hear all the stars of the day, Riley, Watts, Church, Conley, Thalburg, Smith, and the celebrated tenor singer, W. Shackleton.

MUSICAL.

A SEVEN OCTAVE $400 ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $200, payable in easy sums of $5 per month. The public will please take notice that the books of the Philadelphia Musical Savings and Loan Society are now open to receive subscribers to a fourth series. The first distribution of seven octave rosewood Pianos for this series, will take place at the office, 1,021 Chestnut street, on Tuesday, October 7, 1862, at 8 o'clock. Circulars, giving the full plan of operations of this highly beneficial institution can be had by applying to the Secretary of the society. H. W. GRAY, Secretary, office 1,021 Chestnut street.

A SOPRANO AND CONTRALTO DESIRE SITUAtions in church—together preferred—where liberal salaries will be paid; best of references given. Call on or address J. P. or C. M., 135 West Fifteenth street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale. Elegantly carved legs, round corners, full iron plate, lined with satinwood; overstrung bass; all modern improvements [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NIGHTLY CHANGE OF STANDARD PLAYS.
SATURDAY
The celebrated legitimate comedy in five acts, by Colman, author of the Poor Gentleman, Heir at Law, &c.
JOHN BULL.
With the following full and complete distribution:—
Hon. Tom Shuffleton .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Peregrine .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Job Thornberry .... Mr. John Gilbert
Dennis Brulgruddery .... Mr. Mark Smith
Dan .... Mr. Young
Sir Simon Rochdale .... Mr. Moore
Frank Rochdale .... Mr. Floyd
John Burr .... Mr. G. Holland
Mr. Pennyman .... Mr. Parkes
John .... Mr. Turner
Robert .... Mr. Pardee
Mary Thornberry .... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Caroline Braymore .... Miss Morant
Mrs. Brulgruddery .... Mrs. Vernon
Monday, CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
Tuesday, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Wednesday, MONEY.
Thursday, LOVE AND MONEY.
Friday, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
MR. WALLACK
Is happy to state that
A NEW COMEDY,
never acted in America, is in active study and preparation, to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
WILD OATS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
SATURDAY, October 4.
Positively last night of
ISABEL CUBAS
In the romantic drama of the
WIZARD'S SKIFF.
Cubas sustains three characters and fights a broadsword combat, supported by a full dramatic company.
Senorita Cubas .... in a .... Greek Dance
Senorita Cubas .... in a .... Spanish Dance
The Chinese Pantomime of
KIM-KA.
Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances.
Admission only 25 cents.
On MONDAY next,
BENEFIT
and positively last appearance in this city of
SENORITA CUBAS,
when will be repeated, for this occasion only,
THE FRENCH SPY.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON,
commencing at two o'clock precisely, with the Chinese Pantomime of
KIM-KA.
After which
Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances.
Children admitted for 15 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—IRVING HALL.
The second Grand Concert
of the celebrated Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4,
on which occasion
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON
will make her second appearance, together with
Mr. H. SANDERSON, the eminent Pianist,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. JOSEPH NOLL,
Mr. F. BERGNER, Mr. GEO. MATZKA,
Mr. H. C. TIMM, Mr. ANTON REIFF.
Musical Director .... Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
TICKET OFFICES.
Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.
Scharfenberg & Luis', 769 Broadway.
Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau street,
And at Irving Hall.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The programme for this evening will comprise many novelties, among others a duet for
VIOLIN AND PIANO,
By Mr. GOTTSCHALK and THEODORE THOMAS;
And a duet for
TWO PIANOS,
By Mr. GOTTSCHALK and Mr. SANDERSON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. Lingard
SATURDAY NIGHT, OCT. 4, 1862,
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
FOUR IMMENSE PIECES.
The sensation Drama of the
OUTLAW OF THE ADRIATIC.
Mr. G. C. Boniface .... as .... John Orsola
Mr. W. Marden ... as ... Oaleno Mr. Nunan ... as Spalatro
Mrs. W. G. Jones ... as ... Camilla Miss Hathaway, as ... Morosina
A ROARING FARCE.
The great Scotch Drama of
WALLACE.
And the Ethiopian extravaganza of
JUMBO JUM.
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
Monday evening, first night of the engagement of the celebrated WEBB SISTERS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
CAUTHLEEN AND YOUNG AMERICA at 3 P. M.
CLAUDE MARCEL, THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
at 7½ evening.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
Consisting in part of the following—
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH,
[illegible]

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.

$253,000 IN SPECIE ON FREIGHT.

The Health of the City Continues Good.

THE CONFISCATION ACT

THE DAY OF GRACE TO THE REBELS.

ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

NOVEL SCENES IN THE CITY,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Marion, Capt. Smith, from New Orleans on the 25th ult. and Key West 29th, arrived at this port last evening. She brings a good list of passengers, $250,000 in specie on freight and the mails from that city and the Gulf blockading fleet.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25, 1862.

The Day of Grace to Rebels Past—The Confiscation Act—Rebel Canards—Curious Scenes in New Orleans—Capture of a Rebel Guerilla Party—Visit to St. James' Hospital—Another Expedition Gone Up the River—Flag of Truce—Exchange of Prisoners—Health of the City—General ...

[illegible]

... a sufficient guard, remained with the prisoners and dispersed the remainder of his company in different directions, with instructions to take prisoner every man they could find, and to shoot all who might run. This resulted in the capture of seven more prisoners, being the entire detachment. A quantity of Confederate money and important papers were found on them. They were all armed with revolvers, but, when about to be taken, they concealed them in the mud. They also succeeded in destroying many of their papers. The prisoners were taken to Acting Brigadier General Dudley at his headquarters, Camp Williams, whence they were sent on to this city for trial. They claim the privileges of prisoners of war, but it is doubtful whether they are entitled to them.

On Monday evening I accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Hobart, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, on a visit to the St. James Hospital. Colonel Hobart wore the modest shoulder straps of a captain of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, from which he has been lately promoted to his present position. The Colonel returns North on the Marion this morning, to see to the completion of his new regiment.

The St. James Hospital is the largest military hospital in New Orleans. It is the building formerly known as the St. James Hotel, situated in Magazine street, between Gravier and Poydras streets. It is under the superintendence of Dr. Coolidge, surgeon of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers. The building is several stories in height, and is divided (hotel fashion) into a number of small bedrooms, with here and there a larger room, which formerly served as a parlor or sitting room. The men, for the most part, being kept in rooms containing two beds, were far more comfortable than they could possibly be in large wards. The nurses seem to be attentive, and it is palpable to the senses that the greatest cleanliness is observed throughout the building. Most of the men were wounded at Baton Rouge. All of them were doing well. Here, too, are the poor fellows who received their wounds at the recent disastrous affair at Ponchatoula. I saw the man who had a great portion of the fleshy part of his leg torn away. The limb was swathed in bandages, and, of course, much swollen; but Dr. Coolidge assured me, as I had been told by the surgeon of the New London before, that not the slightest apprehension was entertained for him. I had heard a great deal of the horrors of a hospital filled with wounded soldiers; but, under the direction of Dr. Coolidge, these horrors do not seem to be realized in the case of the St. James Hospital. I dare say many besides myself have slept in hotels where not half the regard is paid to cleanliness as in that house for wounded Union soldiers. The hospital is by no means full.

Colonel McMillan has gone up the river on an expedition with his new and famous Twenty-first Indiana regiment, which did such good service at Baton Rouge. They have not returned, but that they will, with a good record, ...

[illegible]

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Our Harbor Defences—Immediate Steps Necessary to be Taken—A Plan for Military Organizations Throughout the City, &c.

The Committee on National Affairs convened in the Common Council chamber at three o'clock yesterday—Alderman Farley in the chair—for the purpose of considering the following resolution of Alderman Froment, and to take counsel with the citizens of New York, many of whom had been invited to attend the meeting:—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the military authorities and others, to devise a plan for the promotion of military organizations in the several wards of the city, and that they also be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

Besides the committee, there were present General Hall, Colonels Tompkins and Lathers, and a few citizens.

Alderman FARLEY opened the proceedings by calling on Alderman Froment to explain the object of and read his resolution.

Alderman FROMENT said, in reply, that the object of his resolution was this:—He had noticed for the last year, and in fact since the outbreak of this outrageous rebellion, that an excitement had been created in the public mind in regard to the defences of the city of New York, both from a land attack as well as an attack on sea; and from inquiry he had learned that little or no preparation had been made for the defence of this city. Since the raid into Pennsylvania and Maryland the public became excited again, and they naturally desired to ascertain what they had to protect themselves. When they reflected a moment on their wealth and the number of lives and properties of their citizens that were at stake, it seemed to him that the Common Council and authorities of this city would be derelict in their duty if they did not take some steps to put the city in a proper condition for defence. Another consideration in offering his resolution was this:—The Common Council were getting and expending a very large amount of money in various ways having reference to this war, and the people thought that this was placing a very heavy tax upon the community. His object and purpose, therefore, was to endeavor to get our citizens there, in order to have an interchange of opinion; but he was sorry to say that, with all the efforts ...

[illegible]

SECESSION IN TEXAS.

Condition of the Union Men in that State—Remedy for Rebel Rule—Speeches of General Hamilton, Dr. Hitchcock, General Walbridge, Mayor Opdyke, &c.

The Cooper Institute in this city was last evening crowded in every part by a respectable and fashionable audience, to hear the views of the Honorable Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas, on the condition of the Union men of that State.

The appearance of the grand *salon d'audience* when fully illuminated, was dazzling and attractive in the extreme. To persons who have not within a few months past, visited the Institute, the complete metamorphosis of the building, must be as puzzling as pleasing. All the old doors of entrance and exit have been closed, and the whole front of the auditorium bodily changed from north to west. The platform—and consequently the speakers—can now be seen to advantage from every point of the hall. The amphitheatre immediately in front of the platform has been tastily enclosed, and devoted entirely to the use of the reporters. The improvement in this respect is worthy of all praise, as in public places it has been the general rule to neglect instead of provide for the convenience of the reporters of the public press. Instead of the old inconvenient form of clumsy tables, there are now small writing desks arranged for each reporter.

The house was crowded in every part and brilliantly lighted with jets of gas from each column. There was a large number of ladies present, and the whole audience evinced much enthusiasm during the delivery of the address of the orator of the evening.

The meeting was called to order by General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, who said:—Fellow citizens—The National War Committee have assigned to me the duty of calling to order this vast, patriotic and intelligent assemblage. Without office, without honors, without emoluments, without patronage, they trace their authority only in the rectitude of their intentions in the imminence of public danger, and they fondly trust in the regard and esteem of their countrymen. (Applause.) No sane man believes that the gigantic rebellion, which fairly shakes the earth beneath our feet, can ever be quelled unless the federal government shall furnish the opportunity for the loyal, patriotic Union men of the South to demonstrate their valor, their intrepidity, their devotion to the constitution, ...

[illegible]

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Question of the Rebellion Introduced—A Resolution Opening its Discussion Laid on the Table—Spirited Debate, &c.

THIRD DAY.

The session yesterday morning was opened with the customary religious services.

The bishops were present, but immediately after retired to their own chamber.

The PRESIDENT called the Convention to order.

At this stage Bishop Potter appeared. After a brief stay he repaired to the Upper House.

On motion, six hundred copies of the list of deputies, with the standing committees, were ordered to be printed.

After some other strictly church business, a resolution with regard to the question of

THE REBELLION

was introduced by Rev. Mr. BRUNOT, of Pennsylvania.

This question had been considered as one to be avoided by the Convention, and its introduction excited much interest.

The Rev. Dr. BRUNOT evidently had made up his mind to press the matter upon the attention of the Convention. He prefaced his remarks by stating that he had come from the battle of Antietam, in the horrors and glories of which he had shared. He was aware, he said, that the Convention had tabooed the war and the rebellion as subjects of discussion, and yet the very treason which had rent the nation was the treason which had rent the Church, and had left so many States unrepresented in their midst at their triennial Convention. But he wished to give expression to his own feelings, and he would offer a resolution which, if voted on, would express the feelings of the Church, through the Convention, on the momentous question of the rebellion. He asked, as the prevailing object of the resolution, the prayers of the Church for his native land.

The reverend gentleman then handed up his resolution, which was read by the Secretary, as follows:—

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to permit sedition and privy conspiracy in our midst to culminate in an extensive rebellion against the civil power, ordained by Him, and for the just punishment of our sins, there is war in the land—brother ...

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Arrival of the Twenty-second Connecticut Volunteers.

The Twenty-second regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel George S. Burnham, numbering nearly 1,000 men, arrived in this city at six o'clock yesterday morning, by steamer from Hartford. The regiment took breakfast at the new barracks erected on the Battery, after which they left for the seat of war, via the New Jersey Central Railroad. The officers are as follows:—

Field and Staff—Colonel, George S. Burnham; Lieutenant Colonel, R. N. Phelps; Major, Herman Glöck; Chaplain, Charles C. Adams; Adjutant, Charles A. Jewell; Quartermaster, Julius S. Gilman; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Horace R. Morley; Commissary's Sergeant, Dan. G. Hemenway; Sergeant Major, Charles O. Foster; Hospital Steward, Edward S. Sykes.

Company A—Captain, A. P. Armbruster; First Lieutenant, A. D. French; Second Lieutenant, T. H. Thirkle.

Company B—Captain, John G. Root; First Lieutenant, J. K. Williams; Second Lieutenant, D. W. C. Skilton.

Company C—Captain, L. G. Riggs; First Lieutenant, J. C. Baggs; Second Lieutenant, H. H. Pollard.

Company D—Captain, E. B. Root; First Lieutenant, L. Whiton; Second Lieutenant, F. McAuliffe.

Company E—Captain, Frank Swan; First Lieutenant, E. D. Preston; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Reynolds.

Company F—Captain, George Clark; First Lieutenant, J. W. Anderson; Second Lieutenant, W. Lucy.

Company G—Captain, G. W. Johnson; First Lieutenant, D. P. Corbin; Second Lieutenant, T. M. McMain.

Company H—Captain, O. G. Shultus; First Lieutenant, W. H. Root; Second Lieutenant, L. Springer.

Company I—Captain, Charles Whittlesey; First Lieutenant, A. C. Griswold; Second Lieutenant, L. H. Boardman.

Company K—Captain, B. T. Loomis; First Lieutenant, F. C. Sheldon; Second Lieutenant, L. Johnson.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

The Second regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion, Lieutenant Colonel McIver commanding, will be mustered into the United States service at Camp Scott, S. I., to-day. All the officers of the regiment are expected to be present. This regiment expects to get off for the seat of war in the latter part of next week. A grand dress parade and review of the entire command will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at the camp.

[illegible]

Dried Apples for the Wounded.

[illegible]

Arrivals and Departures.

[illegible]

Personal Intelligence.

[illegible]

Police Intelligence.

[illegible]

Brooklyn City News.

[illegible]

Coroners' Inquests.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]